

# *Delsarte Recitation Book*



EDITED BY

*Elsie M. Wilbor*

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RECITATION BOOK

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EDITED BY  
ELSIE M. WILBOR

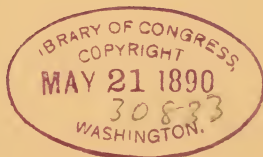
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Original Illustrations

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NEW YORK  
EDGAR S. WERNER  
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*EDITOR.*



*Delsarte and Père Bambini.—[Page xiii.]*



## FRANCOIS DELSARTE.

---

IN 1811, in Solesmes, France, was born a child who was destined to achieve the greatest triumphs in art, to contribute the deepest knowledge to science, and to command the most marvelous homage in society. This child was christened François Delsarte. When Delsarte was but six years of age his father died a bankrupt. His mother took him and his brother to Paris, hoping to earn there a livelihood. But disappointment, toil, poverty, and despair soon achieved their cruel work. The mother died suddenly, leaving her boys friendless waifs, to drift at the mercy of the fearful flood of Parisian life.

This was not the last blow that death was to deal to the tender heart of this desolate child. The winter of 1821 was unusually severe in Paris. One night, in a deserted loft, two little boys entwined in each other's arms lay fast asleep. The sleep of one of them was eternal; and when morning broke, François Delsarte was hugging to his heart the starved and frozen body of his brother.

Returning from the grave that December day, Delsarte experienced what might be called an inspiration. Passing alone across the plains of Père la Chaise, cold, weariness, hunger, and grief overcame him, and he fell

fainting in the snow [see page 71]. Reviving from the fit, his senses were suddenly entranced by a vision. Exquisite forms and colors floated before his eyes; a wondrous ecstasy filled his mind; celestial music cried into his ears and flooded his soul with harmonies which he afterward said haunted him through life. There, prostrate on the earth, alone, helpless, and half dead, deserted by men,—thus did divine love seem to draw near to this rare soul; heaven seemed to open before him, and its voices revived the artist-being in his shrunken frame. The mystic experience of that strange hour penetrated the inmost recesses of his soul, to fill him with a frantic but a divine passion for beauty and harmony of expression.

When the boy awoke from that entrancing vision to the diabolic realities of the world, he beheld bending above him the grotesque figure of a chiffonier, who, in seeking rags, had found a treasure among men, whose value to the world the poor wretch little suspected. This rag-picker, touched by the forlorn condition of the dying child, lifted his limp body from the rubbish, threw him in among the rags in his basket, and carried him to his den. Thus Delsarte, afterward publicly crowned by a monarch's hand, and called "the king of art," began his public career as a Parisian rag-picker!

Two years passed, during which the little chiffonier wandered through the streets in search of rags and music. He gathered more songs than rags, however, and was lured away from the most promising pile of rubbish by every band of strolling minstrels.

One summer afternoon in 1823 the band of the National Guard was discoursing airs in the garden of the Tuileries, and a poor, ragged boy sat on the ground near by, making strange signs in the sand. An eccentric old man, impressed by the youthful face, and puzzled by the odd actions of the little beggar, watched

him [see page x. ]. When the band ceased playing the old man spoke :

"What are you doing there?" The boy drew back abashed and frightened. "Do not fear, my child," said the stranger, "I mean you no harm. Tell me the meaning of these signs in the sand. What have you been writing here?"

"Music," said the boy.

"Music? What do you mean by that, child?"

"I mean, monsieur, that I have written here the music of the soldiers."

"Oh, you call these musical signs!" said the old man with an incredulous smile.

"Yes, monsieur, they are signs of the song the band has just been playing."

The old man looked sharply at the sand and said: "I am a musician, yet I cannot read these signs. Can you read them?"

"Oh, easily, indeed!"

He began to suspect the sanity of the boy. "Let me hear you read them."

The poor child, touched by this unexpected interest, sang, with childlike simplicity and naivete, the melodies he had written in the sand, pointing out, as he did so, the queer, original signs denoting the musical sounds.

"Who taught you these extraordinary signs?" asked the old man in amazement.

"No one."

"How did you learn them?"

"Oh, monsieur, I dared to imagine them myself."

The undeveloped genius of this child, not yet twelve years of age, had responded to his burning passion for music, enabling him to devise an entirely new, though rough and imperfect, method of musical notation.

Thanks to his genius, his prospects in life were sud-

denly changed ; and the boy who had entered the park a forlorn rag-picker, left it to become the adopted son of one of the most benevolent and remarkable musical men of that day, Père Bambini. In less than two years Delsarte was admitted to the Conservatoire. At eighteen he had a leading position upon the operatic boards of Paris. When he was twenty-one he had made quite a fortune, and had married the daughter of the director of the Grand Opera House.

When Delsarte had been a year at the Conservatoire, Père Bambini died. He was left in great poverty, and was obliged to go through the streets in a costume which ranked him among the lower classes. He was determined to get upon the stage. He had studied the leading rôles in opera, and persistently applied at the Grand Opera House for an opportunity to be heard. His persistence became a nuisance to the ogre in charge of the stage-door. He reported it to the director of the opera, who said: "Leave the fellow to me. I will teach him a lesson. The next time he applies show him to my room." The next time happened to be during the performance of an opera. He was shown to the director, a very stern, business-like man, who hated what he called artistic tramps, and regarded Delsarte as one of them. He saw the pitiable condition in which the man was clothed. He said : "What do you want?"

"I want an opportunity to be heard. I seek a position, and I should be glad to take any position which your estimate of my merits may think proper."

"Oh, you wish to be heard? All right. Are you ready to be heard now, at once?"

"Certainly, monsieur, at any time. I shall be only too glad and too grateful to be heard."

"Very well, wait here. I will let you know when I am ready." He went below and said to the curtain-



man: "When the curtain drops on the next act run on two flats in front, put on the piano, and let me know when you are ready."

When this was done he sent for Delsarte, and said :

"Do you see that piano there, in front of those flats? You wish to be heard, you say. Have you the courage to go on there and show me before this public what you can do?"

The director little dreamed of the unconquerable courage in that noble heart, or he never would have dared to propose such a thing to this youth. Delsarte's first impulse was one of indignation. But this was succeeded by a sense of the fact that his future depended upon the grit which he showed at that moment, and turning, he said: "Yes, monsieur. You ask of me something that has never been asked before; if I cannot succeed with my public I have nothing to ask of you."

The curtain was rung up, and Delsarte in seedy clothes and with his stockings showing through the holes in his shoes, walked on. At first the people were puzzled, then amused, and saluted him with jeers and laughter. He turned and made a bow to them so princely and noble, that they were obliged to recognize the royalty of his soul. He passed to the piano, ran his fingers over it, and began to sing a song that held them spell-bound. When he had finished, he was greeted with thrilling cheers from every part of the house. He was recalled again and again, and when at last he went behind the scenes it was to be greeted by the director with a contract for three years at 1000 francs a month.

After a few years of marvelous success, and when his artistic prospects were extraordinary, he lost his voice entirely for one year. He was obliged to abandon his career upon the stage, and forced to earn his living as a



private teacher instead of as a public performer. It was this calamity, or what appeared as such at that time, which led Delsarte to his grand and noble career; for it induced him to search after a natural and scientific basis for art, which eventually made him the greatest master of expression.

Delsarte became convinced that his loss of voice was owing to the pernicious methods of vocal training then in vogue at the Conservatoire. He had discovered by experience there that art was taught empirically and perniciously. He felt that there existed in nature a certain philosophy, a certain net-work of laws, which alone could decide what was right and what was wrong, and he determined to devote his life to the discovery of those laws.

He did so, and acquired a reputation so great that he attracted many pupils. Rachel, Duprez, Père Hyacinth, and many more of the greatest artists of France, serve as the best illustrations of his masterly method. Soon kings and princes, artists and authors, sculptors and singers, came to him. He was called the greatest of orators, and declared the monarch of art:

*"This master possesses a method so perfect, a style so pure, a passion so profound, that there is none in all art so noble or divine."*

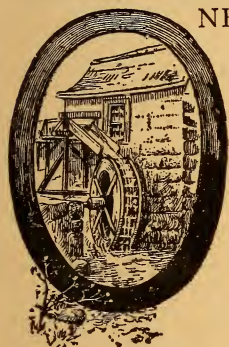
STEELE MACKAYE.

# DELSARTE RECITATION BOOK.

## THE HUNDRED LOUIS D'OR.

TRANSLATED BY MRS. SABRINA H. DOW.

[Mme. Arnaud, in her charming reminiscences of Delsarte, mentions particularly the reciting of the "Hundred Louis d'Or," by Darcier, one of the most distinguished pupils of the master, and says that it attracted great attention. The selection is a typical French one, even to the odd little anticlimax bringing in the, to the French, all-important dowry of the bride.—EDITOR.]



NE evening, under the poplars' shade,  
Along the shore of the river dark,  
Near the mill where dwelt my miller  
maid,  
There strode a tall man, stalwart  
and stark.  
His mustache was gray, his mantle  
blue,  
A queer, round hat half hid his  
face;  
So strange he looked as near he drew—

"'Tis the Devil," I said, "or the Lord, by his grace."  
Then his voice like trumpet of brass rang out  
Through the still air, as he said to me:  
"Follow me to the forest, nor doubt  
A hundred louis I'll give to thee."

And his wizard eye, with fateful charm,  
Drew me, helpless; I could not recede;  
On, on to the wood, for good or harm,  
I went, nor thought of the promised meed.

*When the astonishment or the surprise is not intense enough to shake the frame, the head, wherein all the surprise is concentrated, is lifted and exalted.—DELSARTE.*

He seemed not to run, though swift as deer  
Was his course, and I, with fright o'ercome  
And fev'rish burning, thought death was near.

To restore me, in that brazen tone,  
Icy cold, he shouted once more:

"To the depths of the wood but follow on  
And I'll give thee a hundred louis d'or."

Into the thick of the wood we came;

The night to Stygian darkness fell.

Upward each green tree shot a green flame;

I knew by the din 'twas the gate to hell.

Then suddenly changed, his body bare,

Stood my sorcerer. "Ho!" I said

To myself, as his eyes glittered red,

"The Devil, no doubt, for I can tell

By his hornèd front, and tail, as well."

He showed me then an open book,

With empty pages, and bade me look,

While he asked, his harsh voice somewhat lower,

"Would you gain a hundred louis d'or?

"Then swear by your soul, swear by your life,

Swear by the Devil and by the Lord,

Never to take to your arms a wife,

Neither from hamlet, nor farm, nor town,

Until your fortieth year has flown.

Let the world see you, day after day,

Your soul ne'er held to a single one,

Flitting from folly to folly away,

Like a gay butterfly under the sun."

The page turned crimson beneath his claw,

While his brassy voice resounded cold:

*Under the influence of passion, the voice rises with a brilliancy corresponding in proportion to the magnitude of the thing it would express, and becomes lowered to express smallness or meanness.—DELSARTE.*

"Sign here and a hundred louis d'or  
I'll give to thee in ringing gold."

Instead of signing upon the place

The Devil marked with his bloody grip,  
"Twere better," I thought, "a cross to trace,"

Which I did, a prayer upon my lip.

At this, his Majesty fled in smoke;

And quickly I was transported again  
To the mill-chamber, and my dear maid,

Oh, never so dear to me as then.

"See here," she said, "I give all to thee—

My heart, my mill, my treasure-store."

Then in copper sous she gave to me,

In all, a hundred louis d'or!

### SUGGESTIVE ANALYSIS.

GENEVIEVE STEBBINS THOMPSON.

I should advise no one who has not acquired the dynamic voice—a voice with moving power back of it—to attempt this selection. The strongest use of psychic vision, a vivid imagination, is here necessary; to make an audience see and feel, the reciter himself must first be impressed with the reality of the scene. The contrast between the mystic voice of the narrator and the brazen resonance of that of the demon must be brought out, but not too abruptly. Horror combined with fascination should be expressed in the voice when the real character of the fiend is revealed; the man is tempted, and the struggle must be shown. The thought of the cross suggests the prayer, and the voice should express appeal, and then peace and calm. The maiden's voice should be that of love and tenderness.

In the first stanza, the action is outward, the gestures descriptive; the Devil beckons the man to follow.

*Oratorical art is the means of expressing the emotions of the soul by the play of the organs. It is the sum total of rules and laws resulting from the reciprocal action of mind and body.*—DELAUMOSNE.

In the second stanza, the action is that of following, with raised hands, bent knees, and eyes opened wide, as if charmed; the Devil turns his head over his shoulder to shout his temptation.

In the third stanza, the man sees each horror he describes, and shudders and recoils from it; but at the vision of the fiend revealed, he stands paralyzed with fear, arms thrown up over the head, knees bent and trembling, chest sunken. The Devil's action should be the opposite: bold and commanding, but the face concentrated with hate and the eyes pinched. When the sign of the cross is made, the attitude becomes one of exaltation, and the action and expression should be of calm and love.

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## OH, SIR!

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TRANSLATED AND ADAPTED BY ALFRED AYRES.

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A YOUNG girl of sixteen, lithe, fair, and fresh, who has just laid aside her convent gown, and bidden good-by to her convent chums, is now at home and to remain.

Alone in the drawing-room, the door of which is closed, with an air in which there's something of reverie, yet more of vanity, she contemplates the effect of her transformation from school-girl to demoiselle.

She runs her tap'ring fingers through her curls, confines a refractory end of lace, gives a toss to her shapely head, and smiles. With sweet self she is content.

Suddenly the door is opened. She crimsones to the eyes thus to be surprised, surrounded on three sides as she is by Venetian mirrors.

"Ah, it's you, mamma!" she cries, and hastens to throw her arms around her mother's neck. These little

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✠ *The shoulder, in every man who is agitated or moved, rises in exact proportion to the intensity of his emotion.*—DELSARTE. ✠

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ways in daughters are ever pleasing to mammas. This mamma is most indulgent, still young, a widow, and a baroness.

"Daughter, dear, whence comes this emotion? You need have no fears I shall reproach you."

"But, mamma, I have great fears."

"Fears? You?—of what?"

"Of everything, mamma, of everything!"

"Of everything? That's vague."

"Of the world, mamma. For at the convent they told us of the world so much that's bad. They painted it in such colors that I shudder when I recall them. They haunt me often in my dreams. Yesterday I was but a school-girl; to-day I am a demoiselle. Childlike prattle no longer becomes me; now, all must be studied, dignified, imposing. Why, mamma, I am timid, ill at ease even with my cousin Charles, a simple student. Suppose a young man, a stranger, were to speak to me—what should my answer be? Should it be always 'Yes?'"

"Not for the world, my daughter!"

"Well, then, I'll answer, 'No!'"

"That, too, is seldom prudent."

"But, mamma—"

"'No' and 'yes' from maiden lips have oft been known to compromise."

"What shall I answer, then?"

"A word that says nothing. 'Oh, sir!' for example. Of 'Oh, sir!' can come no harm; and said in fitting tone, 'Oh, sir!' does very well. 'Oh, sir!' now in this tone, 'Oh, sir!' now in that, with a graceful salutation—how many in high places are puzzled to answer more!"

*The theories of Delsarte, far from hampering the free expansion of art, do but enlarge its horizon, and prepare a broader field for its harmonies.*

—ARNAUD.

"Thank you, mamma. I'm already reassured. I shall answer always 'Oh, sir!' with studious care."

And now the baroness withdraws, as to herself she says: "From these two words there's surely naught to fear."

A few minutes have elapsed, when again the door is opened. A footman, who, thinking the baroness still in the drawing-room, with a wooden mien and in sonorous tones announces: "Viscount Albert de Monsablou." The viscount is charming: in bearing, all he should be—young, tall, graceful, a very man of fashion. On seeing Bertha alone, her big, blue eyes timidly cast down, for a moment he puts on the air of one embarrassed, though in truth the traitor is delighted with the misadventure.

"Miss Bertha! in Paris! Accident provides for me a charming surprise. With the convent now you're done forever, let us hope. Now the paternal fireside will be light and bright as ne'er before. May I be permitted to share its warmth?"

"Oh, sir!"

"I stood before you last autumn dumb with amazement. You had grown so stately, so beautiful—"

"Oh, sir!"

"How stupid I did appear!"

"Oh, sir!"

"But that should not surprise you. When last I had seen you, you were deeply absorbed in robing in satin a pair of Christmas doll-babies. Now, you will dress doll-babies no more."

"Oh, sir!"

"What a long way off are those days now! Now

✠  
*The arm should move gently toward the object it wishes to caress. Under the rapid action of surprise, therefore, it could only injure or repel that object.*—DELSARTE.  
✠

your dolls lie neglected in odd corners. You have other pastimes, other joys. Do you like to dance?"

"Oh, sir!"

"Nothing more natural. You are at that age when balls possess their greatest charm. For a month one dreams of one's attire. At first, of a flounce or two of airy tulle or of a cloud of discreet gauze. Then, of a rose, coquette, fast knotted in the hair; of pearls in graceful coils; of an aigret of sparkling gems; of necklaces of rubies, sapphires, diamonds—"

"Oh, sir!"

"When you are older, you will have a husband to provide you with jewels. It is a privilege that custom accords us men. But now you are so young!"

"Oh, sir!"

"It was just at this season that we played together under the park trees. Do you remember?"

"Oh, sir!"

"I see you now—such a little thing!—your luxuriant curls too heavy for their silken netting—running here and there under the big trees, ankle-deep in the daisies and buttercups. And then we played at mimic war. Your big brother organized the combats. He was the general, we the soldiers."

"Oh, sir!"

"What happy days were those—days of joy, of rapture; of projects wild, of vows half foolish! Even now my heart leaps as I recall them!"

"Oh, sir!"

"Will they ever have a morrow? Are they not to you a memory, vague, uncertain, intangible, like a phantasm seen by moonlight in some deserted churchyard?"

*There are three forms of expression by which man outwardly reveals his inward experiences. The first is pantomimic; the second is vocal; the last is verbal.*—STEELE MACKAYE.

"Oh, sir!"

"But how I hope you'll comprehend me, as I stand before you, gazing in your eyes, when in my rapturous delirium I tell you—I am most unhappy!"

"Oh, sir!"

"You are kind, you are good. I see it in your eyes. You pity me. Yet my distress surprises you."

"Oh, sir!"

"Do I see aright, or is't a dream? I do see aright; you do comprehend me! Ah, it's in bliss like this that one might wish to die!"

"Oh, sir!"

"Ah, heaven, for me, opens wide its gates! All is joyous in my heart; there, all is melody—the melody of the spheres! Bear with me; I thought myself far stronger. Your accents fill my soul with bliss ecstatic. Speak I must, else I perish. Bertha, will you be mine, forever mine?"

"Oh, sir!"

"I know I follow not the form; but could I wait a little week?—could I wait e'en till to-morrow? I ask but only you!"

"Oh, sir!"

"Will you love me as I love you? No, no, that were too much; but I await my doom. Bertha, will you love me just a little?"

"Oh, sir!"

At this juncture, wide open swings the parlor-door, and with an austere mien the baroness appears upon the scene.

"Ah, madame, you see in me a man beside himself with joy! Give me Bertha!"

*Under the influence of sentiment, the smallest and most insignificant things that we may wish to represent proportion themselves to the degree of acuteness of the sounds, which become softened in proportion as they rise.—DELSARTE.*

"Heh! What do I hear?"

"I love her, and—"

"Sir! sir! not before her!"

"But she loves me too!"

"What!"

"Mamma, dear, don't be cruel!"

"Bertha, have you—"

"No, mamma, no! I've followed your instructions to the letter; and I will follow them always, I promise you. But it's very strange; I hardly dare to think of it. To say that one loves, two words suffice. Indeed, I begin to think, mamma, that even fewer than two would suffice!"

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## HER ANSWER.

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"YOUNG man proposed to me last night."

"You can't mean that?" "Indeed, it's true; Asked me to be his wife outright."

"Good gracious, dear! What did you do?"

"Poor boy! He looked so handsome, Nell."

"Handsome! A clerk on weekly pay Asks you—a beauty and a belle!

But tell me what he dared to say."

"Well—first, he loved me!" "Oh, that part Of course! What else?" "And that he thought I was the sort of girl whose heart Would never let itself be bought."

"He said he was a man—that I Was just a woman, equal so

✠ *A perfect reproduction of the outer manifestation of some passion, the giving of the outer sign, will cause a reflex feeling within.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS. ✠



In youth, health, brain we stood, and—why,  
You'd think he never dreamed of no.

“That he was poor need be no bar—”

“Well! what an attitude to take!”

“For love would prove the guiding star  
To fame and fortune, for my sake.

“And then he begged my heart and hand.”

“Such impudence! who'd ever guess?—

I hope you made him understand

His place?” “I did—I told him ‘Yes!’”

## A DUTCH LULLABY.

EUGENE FIELD.

WYNKEN, Blynken, and Nod one night  
Sailed off in a wooden shoe;  
Sailed on a river of misty light  
Into a sea of dew.

“Where are you going, and what do you wish?”  
The old moon asked the three.

“We have come to fish for the herring fish  
That live in this beautiful sea;  
Nets of silver and gold have we,”

Said Wynken,  
Blynken,  
And Nod.

✠ *Given a rising form, such as the ascending scale, there will be intensive progression when this form should express passion (whether impulse, excitement, or vehemence). There will be, on the other hand, a diminution of intensity where this same form should express sentiment.*—DELSARTE. ✠

The old moon laughed and sang a song  
As they rocked in the wooden shoe,  
And the wind that sped them all night long  
Ruffled the waves of dew.  
The little stars were the herring fish  
That lived in the beautiful sea;  
“Now cast your nets wherever you wish,  
But never a-feared are we,”  
So cried the stars to the fishermen three,  
    Wynken,  
    Blynken,  
    And Nod.

All night long their nets they threw  
For the fish in the twinkling foam;  
Then down from the sky came the wooden shoe,  
Bringing the fishermen home;  
'Twas all so pretty a sail, it seemed  
As if it could not be;  
And some folk thought 'twas a dream they dreamed,  
Of sailing that beautiful sea;  
But I shall name you the fishermen three—  
    Wynken,  
    Blynken,  
    And Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,  
And Nod is a little head;  
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies  
Is a wee one's trundle-bed.  
So shut your eyes while mother sings  
Of wonderful sights that be,

*Certain attitudes, by extending or contracting the muscles, by compelling the breath to come and go more rapidly, by increasing the heart-beats, cause physical interior sensations which are the correspondences of emotion.—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.*

And you shall see the beautiful things  
As you rock on the misty sea,  
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three,  
Wynken,  
Blynken,  
And Nod.

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## AT THE TUNNEL'S MOUTH.

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FRED LYSTER.

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WE was workin' at the tunnel's mouth,  
Joe, Bob, and Jim, and I,  
A-pilin' up the blocks of stone,  
A-pilin' of 'em high.  
For the frost had been tremenjous hard,  
An' the facing had given away,  
An' we was workin' with a will  
To fix up all that day.

For next day would be Sunday,  
An' jist a year ago  
Jim an' my sister Mary  
Had turned two into one.  
An' then, last Wednesday was a week,  
A baby Jim was born,  
An' he a Christian should be made  
Upon Jim's weddin' morn.

So Jim, old Jim, had axed his mates—  
Joe, Bob, and Bill—that's me—

✠ *Sentiment and passion proceed in an inverse way. Passion strengthens the voice in proportion as it rises, and sentiment, on the contrary, softens it in due ratio to its intensity.*—DELSARTE. ✠

To stand by while the job was done,  
An' wind up with a spree—  
A modest one, a glass or two,  
A pipe, a yarn, a song,  
Jist to cheer the young un's entrance  
In this here world of sin an' wrong,

As some folks calls it,—though I thinks  
We make ourselves the curse,  
And, as the proverb says, "we might  
Go farther an' fare worse."  
Jim, he was Butty o' the gang,  
An' up or down the line  
A finer fellow never stepped,  
No, nor yet half so fine.

He'd share his last crust with a friend;  
And as for child or wife—  
Why, there ain't no use a-talkin'—  
He'd jist lay down his life  
For one sweet smile from Mary,  
Or a kiss from Baby Jim,  
Or a good square hug from either,—  
'Twas all the same to him.

Well, we kep' chattin' o' the fun  
We'd have to-morrow's day,  
An' layin' out what songs we'd sing  
An' what fine games we'd play,  
When, jist as we had hysted up  
The last block on the bank,  
It pitched away, and thundered down  
The steep an' slipp'ry plank;

✠  
*The full, vital resurrection of the regenerated aesthetic man must be preceded by the unifying or blending of his inheritances from objective nature, and of his mental, subjective acquirements.*—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.  
✠

An' there upon the line it lay,  
Right slap acrost the rail.  
What sound is that as makes us start,  
An' tremble, an' turn pale?  
A stifled shriek—a louder—  
A rumbling deep an' low.  
'Tis the "Flying Dutchman's" signal:  
She's in the tunnel now!

An' there upon the line—the stone,  
Full in our awestruck view,  
An' in another minute now  
The lightning-train is due.  
Jim stopped for neither look nor word;  
With face stern set an' pale,  
An' steadfast eyes, he made no move,  
But leaped down on the rail.

He seized the massy block of stone,  
An' shoved it clear aside;  
But, e'er his feet he could regain,  
Came, with remorseless glide,  
The murd'rous engine, an' we heard  
One heart-appalling scream,  
We saw a ghastly face turn up  
Through mists of hissing steam!

An' seven hundred souls was saved;  
But Jim had given his life  
As ransom for them all. No thought  
Of child, nor friend, nor wife;  
But, seeing what there was to do,  
He did it—there an end.

*We move away from the thing which we contemplate, to prove to it, doubtless, the respect and veneration that it inspires.—DELSARTE.*



No; I'm not cryin', mate, although  
If you had lost a friend

So kind, so honest, an' so true  
As dear old Jim, no fear,  
No blame, if you should feel  
Sometimes a trifle queer  
About the eyes, an' if your heart  
Against your ribs should thump,  
An' in your throat should sometimes rise  
A nasty, choking lump.

But with no pride or pomp of rank,  
Nor hope of laurel wreath,  
He leaped from off that grassy bank  
Into the jaws of death.

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## MOLLY.

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ANITA M. KELLOGG.

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WHEN folks grow old I wonder why  
They seem to forget their youth gone by,  
And whatever we do are so prone to say,  
"It wasn't so in my young day!"  
I think it's hard I should be chid  
For things I'm sure my parents did.  
For how did my father get him a wife,  
If he never went courting in his life?

*Always retain a gesture as long as the same thought or emotion is retained,  
or as long as you remain in the same mood.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

And how did my mother know it, pray,  
If she didn't listen when he said his say?  
Now, they forget all this, and I  
Must do my courting on the sly.  
Whenever they see me, by night or day,  
Walking and talking—you know the way,—  
One or the other always calls me,  
But listen,—this is what befalls me.

Every morning at early dawn,  
When the dew shines bright on field and lawn,  
And the birds are singing sweet and clear,  
I must drive the cows to the pasture near.  
Now, as it happens, quite frequently,  
Robin More by the bars will be;  
But if I stop to say, "Good-morrow!"  
I am reminded to my sorrow.  
A voice rings out on the morning air:

[*Calling.*]

"Molly! Molly! don't idle there!  
There's work to do, and you have your share!"

Down by the wood is a mossy stile—  
The nicest place to chat awhile;  
But sure's I sit there with Robin More,  
A voice is heard from our kitchen door

[*Calling.*]

"Molly! Molly! see those cows!"  
I look around, and there they browse:  
Dapple, Peachblow, Bose and Rover,  
Knee-deep in the rich, red clover,

*A salutation without moving shows but little reverence, and should only occur in the case of an equal or an inferior.—DELSARTE.*

Whisking their tails impatiently,  
As that shrill voice floats out to me:

[*Calling.*]

"Molly! Molly! Where are you?  
Don't you know there's work to do?  
Molly! Molly! Drive those cows  
Down into the milking-shed!"

At twilight, when the quiet air  
Is trembling with the sheen of stars,  
I sometimes meet with Robin there,  
And he lets down the bars.  
Then, should we linger side by side,  
Or stroll along the dusky lane,  
Through the tender hush of the even-tide,  
That voice rings out again:

[*Calling.*]

"Molly! Molly! Come right in!  
You're twice as long as you should have been;  
The cows are straying,—close that gate!  
Don't mind Robin,—he can wait."

Now, Robin loves me, this I know;  
But he doesn't get a chance to tell me so!  
He looks it, and acts it, and once, last night,  
As we sat on the porch in the soft starlight,  
He took my hand and held it tight;  
But just as he opened his mouth to speak,  
(For the thousandth time within this week,)  
We heard that voice in the self-same shriek:

✠ ————— ✠  
*There should be but one strong climax in a perfect work of art. The artist  
should work steadily toward that climax.—MOSES TRUE BROWN.*  
✠ ————— ✠

[*Calling.*]

"Molly! The cows are in the clover!  
Go right down and drive them over,  
Be quick about it. Don't you wait,—  
Just let Robin fasten that gate!"

It's always so, and if old folks have their way  
I never shall know to my dying day  
*What* it was Robin was about to say.

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## THE OPAL RING.

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GOTTLIEB LESSING. ARRANGED BY SARA S. RICE.

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[This sketch is in regard to the true religion. Nathan says, "I am a Jew," and Saladin, "I am a Mussulman," and between them is the Christian. But one of these religions is true; which one is it? Nathan, not wishing to make a direct reply, relates the following story.]

IN gray antiquity there lived a man  
In Eastern lands, who had received a ring  
Of priceless worth from a beloved hand.  
Its stone, an opal, flashed a hundred colors,  
And had the secret power of giving favor,  
In sight of God and man, to him who wore it  
With a believing heart. What wonder, then,  
This Eastern man would never put the ring  
From off his finger, and should so provide  
That to his house it should be preserved forever?  
Such was the case. Unto the best beloved  
Among his sons he left the ring, enjoining

*The profound obscurity into which light plunges us does not prevent the light from being; and the chaos of ideas which, most generally, results from our examination of things, proves nothing against the harmonies of their constitution.*—DELSARTE.

That he, in turn, bequeath it to the son  
Who should be dearest ; and the dearest ever,  
In virtue of the ring, without regard  
To birth, be of the house the prince and head.

From son to son the ring, descending, came  
To one, the sire of three ; of whom all three  
Were equally obedient ; whom all three  
He, therefore, must with equal love regard.  
And yet, from time to time, now this, now that,  
And now the third, as each alone, by  
The others not dividing his fond heart,  
Appears to him the worthiest of the ring ;  
Which, then, with loving weakness he would promise  
To each in turn. Thus it continued long.  
But he must die ; and the loving father  
Was sore perplexed. It grieved him thus to wound  
The faithful sons who trusted in his word.

But what to do? In secrecy he calls  
An artist to him, and commands of him  
Two other rings, the pattern of his own ;  
And bids him neither cost nor pains to spare  
To make them alike, precisely like to his.  
The artist's skill succeeds. He brings the rings,  
And e'en the father cannot tell his own.  
Relieved and joyful, summons he his sons,  
Each by himself ; to each one by himself  
He gives his blessing and his ring—and dies.  
The father was scarce dead, when each brings forth his  
ring,  
And claims the headship. Questioning ensues,

*In proportion to the depth and majesty of the emotion is the deliberation and slowness of the motion ; and, vice versa, in proportion to the superficiality and explosiveness of the emotion, will be the velocity of its expression in motion.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.



Strife and appeals to law, but all in vain ;  
The genuine ring was not to be distinguished.  
The sons appealed to law, and each took oath  
Before the judge that from his father's hand  
He had the ring,—as was indeed the case.  
His father could not have been false to him,  
Each one maintained ; and rather than allow  
Upon the name of so dear a father  
Such stain to rest, he must against his brothers  
(Though gladly he would nothing but the best  
Believe of them) bring charge of treachery ;  
Means he would find the traitors to expose,  
And be revenged on them.

Thus spoke the judge : “Produce your father  
At once before me, else from my tribunal  
Do I dismiss you. Think you I am here  
To guess riddles ? Either would you wait  
Until the genuine ring shall speak ? But hold !  
A magic power in the true ring resides,  
As I am told, to make its wearer loved,  
Pleasing to God, to man. Let that decide.  
Which one among you, then, do two love best ?  
Speak ! Are you silent ? Work the rings but backward,  
Not outward ? Loves each one himself the best ?  
Then cheated cheats are all of you ! The rings  
All are false. The genuine ring was lost,  
And to conceal, supply, the loss, the father  
Made three in place of one.

“Go, therefore,” said the judge, “unless my counsel  
You'd have in place of sentence. It were this :  
Accept the case exactly as it stands.

*Caressing, tender, and gentle emotions find their normal expression in high notes.—DELSARTE.*

Each had his ring directly from his father ;  
 Let each believe his own is genuine.  
 'Tis possible your father would no longer  
 His house to one ring's tyranny subject ;  
 And certain that all three of you he loved,  
 Loved equally, since two he would not humble  
 That one might be exalted. Let each one  
 To his unbought, impartial love aspire ;  
 Each with the others vie to bring to light  
 The virtue of the stone within the ring ;  
 Let gentleness, a hearty love of peace,  
 Beneficence, and perfect trust in God,  
 Come to its help. Then, if the jewel's power  
 Among your children's children be revealed,  
 I bid you in a thousand thousand years  
 Again before this bar. A wiser man than I  
 Shall occupy this seat and speak.  
 Go!" Thus the modest judge dismissed them.

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## THE FIRST BANJO.

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GO way, fiddle! folks is tired o' hearin' you a-squeak-  
 in',  
 Keep silence fur yo' betters—don't you heah de banjo  
 speakin' ?  
 About de 'possum's tail she's gwine to lecter—ladies,  
 listen !  
 About de ha'r whut isn't dar, an' why de ha'r is missin'.

*Just in proportion to our insight and apprehension of all truth do we attain to a comprehension of a particular truth.*—MRS. FRANK STUART PARKER.

"Dar's gwine to be a oberflow," said Noah, lookin' solemn—

For Noah tuk de "Herald," an' he read de ribber column—

An' so he sot his hands to work a-cl'arin' timber-patches,  
An' 'lowed he's gwine to build a boat to beat de steameh  
"Natchez."

Ol' Noah kep' a-nailin', an' a-chippin', an' a-sawin';  
An' all de wicked neighbors kep' a-laughin' an' a-  
pshawin';

But Noah didn't min' 'em—knowin' whut wuz gwine to  
happen;

An' forty days an' forty nights de rain it kep' a-drap-  
pin'.

Now, Noah had done cotched a lot ob eb'ry sort o'  
beas'es,

Ob all de shows a-trabbelin', it beat 'em all to pieces!  
He had a Morgan colt, an' seb'ral head o' Jarsey cattle,  
An' druv 'em 'board de Ark as soon's he heered de  
thunder rattle.

De Ark she kep' a-sailin', an' a-sailin', an' a-sailin';  
De lion got his dander up, an' like to bruk de palin';  
De sarpints hissed, de painters yelled—tell, whut wid  
all de fussin',

You c'u'dn't hardly heah de mate a-bossin' 'roun' an'  
cussin'.

Now, Ham, de only nigger whut wuz runnin' on de  
packet,

Got lonesome in de barber-shop, an' couldn't stan' de  
racket;

*The voice decreases in intensity in proportion as it rises higher; and, on the other hand, it increases in intensity in proportion as it sinks lower.—DELSARTE.*

An' so, for to amuse he-se'f, he steamed some wood an'  
bent it,  
An' soon he had a banjo made—de fust dat wuz in-  
vented.

He wet de ledder, stretched it on ; made bridge, an'  
screws, an' apron ;  
An' fitted in a proper neck—'twuz berry long an' ta-  
p'rin' ;  
He tuk some tin, an' twisted him a thimble fur to ring  
it ;  
An' den de mighty question riz, how wuz he gwine to  
string it ?

De 'possum had as fine a tail as dis dat I's a-singin' ;  
De ha'rs so long, an' thick, an' strong,—des fit for banjo-  
stringin' ;  
Dat nigger shaved 'em off as short as wash-day-dinner  
graces ;  
An' sorted ob 'em by de size, from little E's to basses.

He strung her, tuned her, struck a jig—'twuz “ Nebber  
min' de Wedder”—  
She soun' like forty-lebben bands a-playin' all togedder ;  
Some went to pattin', some to dancin' ; Noah called de  
figgers—  
An' Ham he sot an' knocked de tune, de happiest ob  
niggers !

Now, sence dat time—it's mighty strange—dere's not  
de slighes' showin'  
Ob any ha'r at all upon de 'possum's tail a-growin'.

*The walk is temperamental, as much an indicator of the habits, character,  
and emotions as is the voice.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

## THE GOVERNMENT SPY.

W. W. STORY. ARRANGED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

TAKE a cigar—draw up your chair,  
There's at least a good half-hour to spare.  
And now, as that friend of yours has gone,  
There's a word I must whisper to you, alone.  
That fellow's only a Government Spy !  
Of course you're surprised—there's nothing on earth  
So base in your eyes as a Government Spy ;  
But listen. I'll spin a yarn for you,  
And every thread of it's simply true.

'Tis years ago I knew Giannone,  
A capital fellow with great black eyes,  
And a pleasant smile of frank surprise,  
And as gentle a pace as a lady's pony.  
Giannone had but an empty head—  
But then the worst of him is said :  
A better heart, or a readier hand,  
You never would see in our English land.

Well, it happened that Hycombe Wycombe Brown,  
Of the Sussex Wycombes, a man about town,  
Was owing Giannone a kind of debt  
For buying some horses, or some such work.  
He sent him a card of defiance one day  
To meet him at point of the knife—and fork,  
And settle the matter without delay.  
Giannone accepted, of course, and then,  
He invited a few of us resident men ;

*Nature, by a thousand irrefutable examples, prescribes a decrease of intensity (in music decrescendo) proportionate to the ascensional force of the sounds.*  
—DELSARTE.



And among them, slim and sleek and sly,  
Was your pious friend with his balking eye.  
The dinner was good and all were merry,  
And plenty there was of champagne and sherry ;  
And the toasts were brisk and the wine was good,  
And we all took quite as much as we should.

Then we went to cards ; but, I'm sorry to say,  
Brandy was ordered to whet the play ;  
And Giannone drank till his tongue lost its rein,  
And the fire had all gone into his brain.  
And names he called, and his voice was high  
As he talked of Italian liberty !  
And cursed the priests as the root of all evil,  
And sent the cardinals all to the devil.  
“ Better dig with the bayonet's point our graves,  
And die to be freemen, than live to be slaves ! ”

But all the while that Giannone let fly  
These arrows of his, with a dead-cold eye  
Your friend sat playing, and now and then  
Gleamed up with a glance as sharp as a pen  
That seemed to write down every word,  
And then looked away as he had not heard ;  
And whenever he opened his lips, he said  
Something about the game,—“ You've played  
A heart to my club ; we're one to six ;  
Yours are the honors and ours the tricks.”

I watched him well, and at last said I  
To myself, “ The rascal must be a spy.”  
So “ Zitto ! Zitto ! don't be so rash,

*The soul in its highest moods translates itself by poisoning its agents. Poise the soul, and the whole muscular system is in action to poise the body.*—MOSES TRUE BROWN.

Giannone," I cried ; " who knows what ear  
May be listening at the door to hear ?"  
And then with a laugh, and looking straight  
At this *friend* of yours, with his face sedate,  
I added, " Who knows but there may be  
A spy even here in this company ?"

If I doubted before the trade of your friend,  
My doubts in a moment had their end ;  
For a glance came straight up into my eyes  
From under his lids, half fear, half surprise.  
Then turning back with a look demure,  
And a deprecating, pious air,  
As much as to say, " We must not care,  
Knowing the means are justified  
By the noble end,"—he slowly said,  
Speaking, of course, about the game,  
" The trick is mine—'twas the knave I played."

No sooner the dread word "spy" I spoke,  
Than Giannone's discourse like a pipe-stem broke ;  
" Ah !" he cried, " there's a dirty trick  
In the very word that makes me sick ;  
You English don't know as well as I  
The slobber and slime of a Government Spy.

" Ser Serpente, permit me now  
To introduce him—a friend of mine—  
Smooth, pale, bloodless lips and brow—  
A long black coat, whose rubbed seams shine—  
Spots on his waistcoat of grease and wine—

*The thumb is the thermometer of life in its extending progression, as it is of death in its contracting progression.—DELSARTE.*

A tri-cornered hat all rusty with use—  
Long, black, coarse stockings and buckled shoes ;  
Ah ! so polite with his bows and smiles,  
And his sickening compliments and wiles,  
He dares not look you straight in the eyes,  
But, sidling and simpering, askance alway,  
He oils you over with wheedling lies,  
As the boa slimes ere he swallows his prey.  
Many a fellow owes him his death  
Just for a strong word, spoken may be  
When the blood was hot and the tongue too free.  
But one morning they found him taking his rest  
In the street, with a dagger stuck in his breast.  
And served him right, say you and I,  
It was only too easy a death for a spy."

At this your *friend* threw down his card,  
Saying, " You've won to-night, 'tis true,  
But to-morrow I'll have my revenge on you."  
And though these words to his friend he spoke,  
He looked at Giannone so sharp and hard,  
With such a sinister, evil look,  
That a dark suspicion in me awoke.

Two days after I went to see  
Whether Giannone would walk with me.  
Two sharp bell-pulls at his door ;  
No answer—gone out ; then one pull more.  
Then slipped a slide back cautiously  
From a little grated hole—" Chi è ?"  
" And where is the Signor Padrone ?" I cried.

*In all the normal attitudes of the legs, the weight is borne equally on both.*  
—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

"Ah!" with a sort of convulsive groan,  
The poor old servant, sighing, replied,  
"Doesn't your Signoria know—  
The sbirri came here yesterday,  
And carried the caro padrone away ;  
And they've rifled his desk of letters and all,  
And taken the pistols and swords from the wall,  
And locked up the room with a great red seal  
Put over the door ; and they scared me so  
With threats, if I dared in the chamber to go,  
That I'm all of a tremble from head to heel ;  
And oh, I fear, Signore dear,  
There's some dreadful political business here."

The servant's story was all too true ;  
From that night I never saw him again.  
Worse, neither I nor his family knew,  
And Giannone himself is as ignorant too—  
What was his crime—what done—what said,  
That drew this punishment down on his head.  
This one fact alone we know,  
That since the speech of that famous night  
Giannone has vanished out of sight,  
And has gone to pass a year or more,  
In a building where the Government pay  
His lodging and board in the kindest way.  
I cannot help wishing the end would come  
Of this public hospitality,  
And that poor Giannone was free to go home.  
But when will that be? you ask me—Ah!  
That is the question ; chi lo sa?  
Next month—next year—next century!

*The spirit of God is inherent in all things; and this spirit should, at a given moment, flash its splendors in the eyes of an intellect alike submissive, attentive, patient, and suppliant.—DELSARTE.*

## WHAT AILED THE PUDDING.

JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

"WHAT shall we have for dinner, to-day?"  
Said Mrs. Dobbs, in her pleasant way;

"For Sally has much to do, and would wish  
That we'd get along with an easy dish—  
Something that wouldn't take long to prepare,  
Or really require much extra care."

Said Mrs. Dobbs: "There isn't a doubt  
But what we'd all fancy a stirabout!"

"A hasty pudding! Hurrah! that's nice!"  
Exclaimed the girls and boys in a trice.

Then Sally put on the biggest pot,  
And soon the water was boiling hot,  
And Mrs. Dobbs mixed together some flour  
And water, and in less than half an hour  
The pudding began to bubble up thick  
And dance about with the pudding-stick.

Said Mr. Dobbs, as he made a halt:

"Our Sally is apt to forget the salt,  
So I'll put in a pinch ere I leave the house."  
And he went on tip-toe, as still as a mouse,  
And, dropping a handful in very quick,  
Stirred it well about with the pudding-stick,  
And said to himself: "Now, isn't this clever!"  
At which the pudding laughed louder than ever.

Then Mrs. Dobbs came after a while,  
And looked in the pot with a cheery smile,

*Man can only judge of what is by what he can experience, and by the use he is enabled to make of that experience, through the action of the faculties.—*  
MRS. FRANK STUART PARKER.



And thought how much she'd enjoy the treat,  
And how much the children would want to eat;  
Then said: "Our Sally has one great fault—  
She is very apt to forget the salt!"  
And into the hasty pudding was sent  
A handful of this ingredient.

John, George, and Jennie, and Bess, in turn,  
Gave the stick a twist, lest the pudding burn;  
For oh! how empty and wretched they'd feel  
If anything ruined their noonday meal!  
And each in turn began to reflect,  
And make amends for Sally's neglect,  
For the girl was good, but she had one fault—  
She was very apt to forget the salt!

But Sally herself, it is strange to say,  
Was not remiss in her usual way;  
But before she went to her up-stairs work  
She threw in a handful of salt with a jerk,  
And stirred the pudding, and stirred the fire,  
Which made the bubbles leap higher and higher.  
And as soon as the clock struck twelve she took  
The great big pot off the great big hook.

It wasn't scorched! Ah! that was nice!  
And one little dish would not suffice  
Mr. or Mrs. Dobbs, I guess,  
John, or George, or Jennie, or Bess;  
And as for Sally, I couldn't say  
How much of the pudding she'd stow away,  
For she was tired and hungry, no doubt,  
And very fond of this stirabout.

*Vulgar and uncultured people, as well as children, seem to act in regard to an ascensional vocal progression in an inverse sense to well-educated, or, at any rate, affectionate persons, such as mothers and fond nurses.—DELSARTE.*

A happier group you'd ne'er be able  
To find than sat at the Dobbses' table,  
With plates and spoons and a hungry wish  
To eat their fill of the central dish.  
But as Mr. Dobbs began to taste  
The pudding, he dropped his spoon in haste;  
And of all the children did likewise,—  
As big as saucers their staring eyes.

Said Mrs. Dobbs, in a voice not sweet :  
"Why, it isn't fit for the pigs to eat!"  
And I doubt if an artist would e'er be able  
To depict their looks as they left the table.  
Said Sally: "I thought it would be so nice!  
But I must have salted that pudding twice!"  
And none of the family mentioned that they  
Had a hand in boiling the dinner that day.

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## LOST.

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THE chill November day was done,  
The dry old leaves were flying;  
When, mingled with the roaring wind,  
I heard a small voice crying.  
And shivering at the corner stood  
A child of four or over;  
No cloak nor hat her small, soft arms  
And wind-blown curls to cover.  
  
With one wee hand she pushed them back,  
She slipped in mine the other;

*Pantomimic expression, like every other expression of man, is a manifestation of the activity of the being, soul, ego, or animating principle, by the activity of the body.*—FRANK STUART PARKER.

Half scared, half trustingly, she said,  
" Oh, please, I want my mother !"  
" Tell me your street and number, pet;  
Don't cry, I'll take you to it."  
Sobbing, she answered: " I forget;  
The organ made me do it.

" He came and played at Miller's steps,  
The monkey took the money;  
And so I followed down the street,  
That monkey was *so* funny.  
I've walked about a hundred hours,  
From one street to another;  
The monkey's gone, I've lost my flowers—  
Oh, please, I want my mother !"

The sky grew stormy; people passed,  
All muffled, homeward faring;  
" You'll have to spend the night with me,"  
I said, at last, despairing.  
I tied her kerchief round her neck—  
" What ribbon's this, my blossom ?"  
" Why, don't you know ?" she smiling asked,  
And drew it from her bosom.

A card with number, street, and name:  
My eyes, astonished, met it;  
" For," said the little one, " you see  
I might sometimes forget it.  
And so I wear a little thing  
That tells you all about it;  
For mother says she's very sure  
I would get lost without it."

*When the head moves in an inverse direction from the object that it examines, it is from a selfish standpoint; and when the examiner bends toward the object, it is in contempt of self that the object is viewed.—DELSARTE.*

## THE MINUET.

MARY MAPES DODGE.

GRANDMA told me all about it,  
Told me so I couldn't doubt it,  
How she danced—my grandma danced—long ago ;  
How she held her pretty head—  
How her dainty skirt she spread—  
How she turned her little toes—  
Smiling little human rose—long ago.

Grandma's hair was bright and sunny ;  
Dimpled cheeks, too—ah, how funny !  
Really quite a pretty girl—long ago !  
Bless her ! why she wears a cap,  
Grandma does, and takes a nap  
Every single day ; and yet  
Grandma danced the minuet—long ago.

Now she sits there, rocking, rocking,  
Always knitting grandpa's stocking  
(Every girl was taught to knit—long ago) ;  
Yet her figure is so neat,  
And her way so staid and sweet,  
I can almost see her now  
Bending to her partner's bow—long ago.

Grandma says our modern jumping,  
Hopping, rushing, whirling, bumping,  
Would have shocked the gentle folk—long ago.  
No ; they moved with stately grace,  
Everything in proper place ;

*If we desire that a thing be always remembered, we must not say it in words; we must let it be divined, revealed by gesture. Wherever there is an ellipse in a discourse, gesture must intervene to explain this ellipse.—DELAU-MOSNE.*

J. N. HUMMEL.

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble and bass staff in 3/4 time. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass staff begins with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, and then a half note B3. The treble staff continues with a half note C5, followed by a half note D5, and then a half note E5. The bass staff continues with a half note C4, followed by a half note D4, and then a half note E4. The treble staff ends with a half note F5, followed by a half note G5, and then a half note A5. The bass staff ends with a half note F4, followed by a half note G4, and then a half note A4. The word *dolce.* is written below the treble staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of a treble and bass staff in 3/4 time. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass staff begins with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, and then a half note B3. The treble staff continues with a half note C5, followed by a half note D5, and then a half note E5. The bass staff continues with a half note C4, followed by a half note D4, and then a half note E4. The treble staff ends with a half note F5, followed by a half note G5, and then a half note A5. The bass staff ends with a half note F4, followed by a half note G4, and then a half note A4. The word *cres. sf* is written below the treble staff, and the word *p* is written below the bass staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of a treble and bass staff in 3/4 time. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass staff begins with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, and then a half note B3. The treble staff continues with a half note C5, followed by a half note D5, and then a half note E5. The bass staff continues with a half note C4, followed by a half note D4, and then a half note E4. The treble staff ends with a half note F5, followed by a half note G5, and then a half note A5. The bass staff ends with a half note F4, followed by a half note G4, and then a half note A4. The word *f* is written below the treble staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of a treble and bass staff in 3/4 time. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass staff begins with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, and then a half note B3. The treble staff continues with a half note C5, followed by a half note D5, and then a half note E5. The bass staff continues with a half note C4, followed by a half note D4, and then a half note E4. The treble staff ends with a half note F5, followed by a half note G5, and then a half note A5. The bass staff ends with a half note F4, followed by a half note G4, and then a half note A4. The word *cres. sf* is written below the treble staff.



Gliding slowly forward, then  
Slowly courtesying back again—long ago.

Modern ways are quite alarming,  
Grandma says ; but boys were charming—  
Girls and boys I mean, of course—long ago.  
Bravely modest, grandly shy,  
What if all of us should try  
Just to feel like those who met  
In the graceful minuet—long ago?

With the minuet in fashion,  
Who could fly into a passion?  
All would wear the calm they wore—long ago.  
In time to come, if I, perchance,  
Should tell my grandchild of *our* dance,  
I should really like to say,  
“We did it, dear, in some such way—long ago.”

[The reader is to dance at the end of each stanza. The music is for the dancing only, and is not to be played during the reciting. If recited in the costume of a last century belle, with powdered hair, the effect will be heightened.]

## DIRECTIONS FOR DANCING THE MINUET.

JAMES BROOKS.

Arranged for four couples in a column, or as many columns of four couples each as there is room for, formed thus:

FRONT.

X—O	X—O
X—O	X—O
X—O	X—O
X—O	X—O

*The artist should aim to manifest human nature in its three modalities, in its three phases which the master named life, soul, and mind. In other words, the beings physical, moral, and mental.—ARNAUD.*

All courtesies are begun by ladies sliding the right foot to the side.

All bows, after the first, are begun by gentlemen sliding the left foot to the side.

All other movements are begun by both gentlemen and ladies with the right foot, unless otherwise directed.

Gentlemen will always place right hand on their hearts when bowing to partners.

During the introduction, gentlemen will give right hands to ladies' left, and hold the hands well up in front, ready to begin.

*Walk six steps forward* (closing the left foot up to the right, in first position for sixth count).

*Salute to the front.*

*Walk six steps back* (turning to face partner, give left hand to ladies' left, looking at partners over arms, gentlemen close left up to right for the sixth count, and at the same time face partners; ladies step with left foot for the sixth count, and at the same time close right up to left to face partner).

*Salute partners.*

*Walk six steps forward.*

*Walk six steps back* (face partners and step back with left foot on the sixth count, swaying the body backward on the left foot so as to form an attitude, right toe pointed in fourth position in front).

*Turn partners with the right hand.*

*Salute partners.*

*Chassé to the left* (face the front and cross hands with partners, right hand uppermost; step with left foot to the side (count one); right in front of the left (count two); left to side (count three); right in front of left (count four); left to the side (count five); face partners, gentlemen transferring the weight of the body to the left foot, ladies carrying the right foot forward, right toe pointed in fourth position (count six).

*Turn partners half around* (with right hand).

✱  
The shoulder generally rises less when the head retroacts than when it advances toward the object of its contemplation.—DELSARTE.  
✱

*Chassé to the right* (face partners at the fifth count and close left foot up to the right in first position for six).

*Salute partners.*

*Turn partners half around* (with right hand).

*Reverse the half turn* (without disengaging the right hands, the lady passing under the upraised right arms, turning to the right and stepping back for five and six, steps to face partner).

*Turn partners half around* (with left hand).

*Salute partners.*

*Walk past partners six steps* (facing partners, walk past partners, gentlemen passing in front of the ladies four steps; step with right foot to second position, five; close left foot up to right, six).

*Salute in the direction you are facing.*

*All turn to the right and walk back to place* (ladies passing in front, finish facing partners).

*Salute partners.*

*Walk six steps forward* (at the fifth count face partners and step back with left foot to fourth position, right toe pointed in front for six).

*Turn partners* (with right hand).

*Walk back to places six steps* (gentleman giving left hand to lady's right).

*Salute partners.*

*Turn partners half around* (with right hand).

*Salute partners.*

*Turn partners to places* (with left hand).

*Salute partners.*

*Moulinet* (cross right hands—the first and second, and the third and fourth couples cross right hands around to the left (counting 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11), disengage hands and step back with left foot, leaving right foot pointed in the centre—count 12).

*Moulinet back* (cross left hands and salute to the front).

A perfected voice can reveal almost everything which human nature is capable of thinking or feeling or being, and not only reveal it, but also wield it as an instrument of influence to awaken in the auditor correspondent experiences.—REV. W. R. ALGER.

# SNOW - FLAKES AND SNOW-DRIFTS.

A STUDY IN ALLITERATION.

MARTHA TYLER GALE.

Asking approval of alliteration  
Before we begin, we beg benediction,  
Caution, and candor from critics who censure  
This daring description of delicate snow-drifts.

ANGELIC aëronaut, airy and active,  
Aërial avalanche, alpine and awful,  
Beating men, buffeting, blinding, and burying,  
Bountifully broadcast, brilliant in beauty,  
Bird-like and buoyant, yet bringing a blessing,  
Coming so constantly, crowding and chasing,  
Cov'ring all closely with cerements.

Carving such curious conceits on the casements,  
Crystals, once clear-cut, now crushed by collision,  
Coronets, crested and cast from cloud-ceilings,  
Can still be so cold, calm, chilling, and cheerless,  
Driving its drifts down destructively, drearily,  
Dismally direful, dreadfully deadly,  
Daintily draping and decking dull deserts,  
Elfish, erratic, empyreal!

Elegant, exquisite, endlessly eddying,  
Frosting the farms, and the firs, and the fences,  
Fringing the forests with fantastic fern-fronds,  
Flying all feathery, fleecy, and foamy,  
Flinging its flakes forward, faultless as flowers,

*Art, notwithstanding the antiquity of its origin, is still, from a didactical point of view, unknown even to those who profess it.—DELSARTE.*

Falling from far, from full-fed frosty fountains,  
Glittering, glistening, gossamer, gauzy,  
Gems that are God-given, gracefully.

Hastening from heaven's brow, hurrying headlong,  
Hiding the heads of the hills all so hoary,  
Heaving its heaps up higher and huger,  
Icily idling in isolate islands,  
Jauntily joining in jollity joyous,  
Kissing the kings, the kittens, and king-birds;  
Lasses and lads love to laugh at its lightness,  
Lily-like, lovely, yet lawless.

Loitering lazily, lingering lovingly  
In myriad mazes or in mountainous masses,  
Noiselessly nestling 'neath the nooks of nature,  
Omniform opulent,—only observe it!  
Perfectly pure, so pale, pearly, and peerless,  
Poising on pinnacles, perched picturesquely,  
Playing with plumage and pinions on pine peaks,  
Quelling by quantity, quietly.

Roving round restlessly, rioting ruthlessly,  
Sweeping on swiftly and surging on sea-like,  
Scattered so spray-like, sailing so swan-like,  
Stealing in stillness, slow, solemn, and shroud-like.  
Softly and silently shed by sweet seraphim,  
Showered so strangely, shining and star-like.  
Towering and tipping the turrets of temples,  
Tossing in tempests terrific.

Toying tenderly with tracery tasteful,  
Transiently trimming the twigs and the tree-tops,

✠  
*Here is the grand law of organic gymnastics: The triple movement, the triple language of the organs is eccentric, concentric, or normal, according as it is the expression of life, soul, or spirit.*—DELAUMOSNE.  
✠



Unwearied, unsullied, unspotted, unearthly,  
 Volatile visitant,—volley of vapor;  
 Voyaging vaguely, all visible veiling,  
 Waving white wings, and wrathfully warning,  
 Whirled by wild winds the world wrapping so whitely.  
 Youthfully yielding, sent yearly for yule-time,  
 From the zone of the zenith blown zigzag by zephyrs.

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## PLAYING SCHOOL.

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LIDA P. CASKIN.

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TWO little tots on the carpet at play,  
 Tired of their usual games, one day,  
 Said one to the other: "Let's play stool;  
 I'll be teacher, and don't you fool,  
 But sit up nice, like a sure 'nough stolar;  
 You'll miss your lesson, I bet you a dollar."  
 Casting about for a word to spell,  
 Blue eyes on puss and her kitten fell;  
 As an object lesson they pose with grace,  
 The mamma washing her baby's face.  
 "Spell Tat," the teacher grandly gives out;  
 "Quick, now; mind what you're about."  
 The "scholar," failing with ignominy,  
 Is sorely shaken and dubbed a ninny.  
 The word repeated again, she fails,  
 When the scene on the rug again avails,  
 And the teacher relents, conscience-smitten:  
 "If you tan't spell Tat, then spell Titten!"

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*The powers of art are the wings of the soul.—DELSARTE.*

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## THE JOKER'S MISTAKE.

AN ENCORE PANTOMIME.

LEMUEL B. C. JOSEPHS.

[The pantomimist is supposed to have played a joke and is at first so overcome with the ridiculous side of it that he is unable to see just how the victim has taken it. Gradually it dawns upon him that the joke has been resented, and from surprise his feeling changes to entreaty for forgiveness, instead of which is visited upon him the wrath of the victim. It is recommended that this description be printed on the program when the pantomime is given.—EDITOR.]

ENTER at right of stage as if followed by Mr. Blank, at whom you are laughing heartily. All the pantomime of laughter is to be given without the sound: mouth open wide; eyes nearly closed; head thrown slightly back; shoulders raised; body shaking with uncontrolled laughter (same action as in continued coughing, except that the mouth is open wide, lips drawn back, showing teeth); arms hanging relaxed.

Stopping in walk near the middle front of stage, turn slowly toward Blank, taking attitude of base with feet wide apart, weight on both, right arm rising to point at him, while the head, in opposition, is moving slightly forward, so that the forehead is farther front than the chin, eyes wide open directed to Blank, eyebrows raised. Hold attitude.

Now change expression of face to pain mingled with laughter; mouth still laughing; rest of face contracted as in pain. Left hand then presses side of torso, elbow out. A moment later bring right hand also to side, head falling back over left shoulder. Hold attitude.

Right hand now seeks side of forehead; head falling

*Concentrated passion tends to explosion; explosion to prostration. Thus the only emotion which does not tend to its own destruction is that which is perfectly poised.—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.*

back over right shoulder ; left hand reaching out for support on back of chair, making several efforts to reach it and at last grasping it. Then body totters, falling toward chair; head dropping farther back, right hand catching it at back, face completely abandoned to laughter. Hold attitude.

Still holding chair, knees and waist relaxed, stagger weakly around to front of chair and drop helplessly into it, head falling back, arms dropping lifelessly anywhere they will. Still keep amused expression of face, but breathe as if out of breath, interrupting the evenness of the respiration now and then by shaking with spasmodic laughter. [*Back of chair toward right of stage.*] Hold attitude.

Now roll the head on back of chair, and look up toward Blank with mouth slightly open, corners drawn down. Just for an instant hold this, and then, dropping head forward on chest, shake torso and head violently with laughter, shoulders up, arms rising as if to drop over back of chair, and then thrown forcibly down to hang loosely at sides. While the arms are going down, the head rises and falls back helplessly, eyes almost closed in strongest laughter. Hold attitude.

Now, with serious look on face, suddenly lift head from support and hold it still to listen. Turn to look with questioning at Blank. The eyes move first, then the head follows, and, hands holding on sides of chair, the torso turns as far around as it can. Hold this attitude while eyes alone move to look at left into space. Hold attitude.

Now lean back, still turned toward Blank, and reach

✠  
The shoulder is the thermometer of passion as well as of sensibility; it is the measure of vehemence; it determines the degree of heat and intensity.—  
DELSARTE.  
✠

out right hand as to receive pardon from him, eyes looking earnestly into his face, lips pouted. Then head drops forward slightly as in shame, while the right hand changes its attitude to that of protest, palm out and fingers up. Left hand now placed upon heart, elbow out, followed by head moving over right shoulder, rotating to bring face again to Blank with eyes expressing surprise, lips loosely parted. Hold attitude.

Now sit up defiantly, head thrown back away from Blank, both hands coming emphatically to upper (mental) zone of torso, elbows raised. Left foot moves farther back; head drops forward toward left, right hand rising as if to ward off something that threatens. Drop from sitting position to kneeling upon left knee, both arms rising to seek forbearance, head thrown up in entreaty. Hands then clasp suddenly and are brought near to torso, elbows still raised in front. Head now drops on chest, followed by clasped hands dropping upon right knee. Hold attitude.

Torso turning to left is prevented from falling by the left arm reaching the floor and making a support; face meanwhile turns toward Blank, head hanging back, suffering and entreaty expressed, right hand repelling his words (arm straight). Hold attitude.

Now swing body from last attitude so as to fall to floor, forearms crossed to form cushion for head.

To rise easily from this position to quit the stage, raise head and release right arm; draw left hand nearer to brace body up until your weight is on left knee; move right foot, knee having risen, forward; free left hand, and, changing weight to right foot, rise as from kneeling.

✠  
*Every man has his favorite gesture; and were it possible to surprise him, and to delineate him while using this gesture, it would furnish the key to his whole character.—LAVATER.*  
✠

## SUGGESTION.

In the practice of this pantomime, subtle changes of expression and enlargement of the scene by the introduction of other attitudes will suggest themselves to the student. The writer has endeavored merely to outline the work, knowing that if each attitude were described in all its details these dangers might arise: either the explanation might be confusing, or it would make the student merely mechanical, or it would not be read at all. The most important thing to be remembered is that the situation must be realized by the student; that is, he must feel that certain things called up to his imagination are *real*, and let his well-trained body be free to obey his inner states. Each expression of face, body, and limb continues until contradicted.

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## THE MASQUE OF THE NEW YEAR.

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ARRANGED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

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## I.

OUT from tower and from steeple rang the sudden  
 New Year bells,  
 Like the chorusing of genii in ærial citadels;  
 And, as they chimed and echoed overthwart the gulfs  
 of gloom,  
 Lo, a brilliance burst upon me, and a masque went  
 through the room.

First, the young New Year came forward like a little  
 dancing child,  
 And his hair was as a glory, and his eyes were bright  
 and wild,

✠ *It is clearly easier to translate a language than to write it; and just as we must learn to translate before we can learn to compose, so we must become thoroughly familiar with semeiotics before trying to work at æsthetics.*—DELSARTE. ✠



And he shook an odorous torch, and he laughed but did  
not speak,  
And his smile went softly rippling through the roses of  
his cheek.

'Round he looked across his shoulder—and the Spirit  
of the Spring  
Entered slowly, moved before me, paused and lingered  
on the wing;  
And she smiled and wept together, with a dalliance  
quaint and sweet,  
And her tear-drops changed to flowers underneath her  
gliding feet.

Then a landscape opened outward; broad, brown wood-  
lands stretched away  
In the luminous blue distance of a windy, clear March  
day;  
Birds flashed about the copses, striking sharp notes  
through the air;  
Danced the lambs within the meadows; crept the snake  
from out his lair.

Soft as shadows sprang the violets, thousands seeming  
but as one;  
Flamed the crocuses beside them, like gold droppings  
of the sun;  
And the Goddess of the Spring faded where the leaves  
were piled;  
And the New Year had grown older, and no longer was  
a child.

✠  
*When a pupil is able at will instantly to summon the distinct and vivid  
picture on his face of whatever state of feeling calls for expression, he is so  
far forth ready for entrance on his professional career.—REV. W. R. ALGER.*  
✠

## II.

Summer, shaking languid roses from his dew-bedabbled  
hair,

Summer, in a robe of green, and with his arms and  
shoulders bare,

Next came forward, flowers bowed beneath a crowd of  
armored bees;

Long grass swaying in the playing of the almost wearied  
breeze.

Rapid, rosy-tinted lightnings, where the rocky clouds  
are riven,

Like the lifting of a veil before the inner courts of  
heaven;

Silver stars in azure evenings, slowly climbing up the  
steep;

Cornfields ripening to the harvest, and the wide seas  
smooth with sleep.

Circled with those living splendors, Summer passed from  
out my sight

Like a dream that filled with beauty all the caverns of  
the night!

And the vision and the presence into empty nothing  
ran—

And the New Year was still older, and seemed now a  
youthful man.

## III.

Autumn! Forth from glowing orchards stepped he  
gayly in a gown

Of warm russet, freaked with gold, and with a vision  
sunny brown;

*The characteristic of beauty is to be amiable; consequently, a thing is ugly  
only in view of the amiable things which we seek in beauty.—DELSARTE.*

On his head a rural chaplet, wreathed with heavily  
drooping grapes,  
And broad shadow-casting vine leaves like the Bac-  
chanalian shapes.

Fruits and berries rolled before him from the year's ex-  
hausted horn;  
Jets of wine went spinning upward, and he held a sheaf  
of corn;  
And he laughed for very joy, and he danced from too  
much pleasure,  
And he sang old songs of harvest, and he quaffed a  
mighty measure.

But I saw the woods consuming in a many-colored  
death—  
Streaks of yellow flame down-deepening through the  
green that lingereth.  
Sanguine flashes, like a sunset, and austere shadowing  
brown;  
And I heard within the silence the nuts sharply rattling  
down.

And I saw the long, dark hedges all alight with scarlet  
fire,  
Where the berries, pulpy-ripe, had spread their bird-  
feasts on the brier.  
All too soon waned Autumn, vanished over misty heath  
and meres—  
And the New Year stood beside me like a man of fifty  
years.

*Continued indulgence in any one form of feeling will make that feeling the  
predominant trait.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

## IV.

In a foggy cloud obscurely entered Winter, ashy pale,  
And his step was hard and heavy, and he wore an icy  
mail;

Blasting all the path before him, leapt a black wind  
from the North,

And from stinging drifts of sleet he forged the arrows  
of his wrath.

- Yet some beauty still was found; for when the fogs had  
passed away,

The wide lands came glittering forward in a fresh and  
strange array;

Naked trees had got snow foliage, soft, and feathery,  
and bright,

And the earth looked dressed for heaven in its spiritual  
white.

But the face of Winter softened, and his lips broke into  
smiles,

And his heart was filled with radiance as from far-en-  
chanted isles;

For across the long horizon came a light upon the way—  
The light of Christmas fires, and the dawning of new  
day.

And Winter moved not onward like the rest, but made  
a stand,

And took the spirit of Christmas, as a brother, by the  
hand;

And together toward the heavens a great cry of joy they  
sent—

And the New Year was the Old Year, and his head was  
gray and bent.

*Æsthetics determines the inherent forms of sentiment in view of the effects  
whose truth of relation it estimates.—DELSARTE.*

Then another New Year entered, like another dancing  
child,  
With his tresses as a glory, and his glances bright and  
wild;  
And he flashed his odorous torch, and he laughed out  
in the place,  
And his soul looked forth in joy and made a sunshine  
on his face.

Out from spire, and from turret, pealed the sudden New  
Year bells,  
Like the distant songs of angels in their fields of aspho-  
dels;  
And that lustrous child went sparkling to his aged  
father's side,  
And the New Year kissed the Old Year, and the Old  
Year gently died.

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## AN INCIDENT OF THE JOHNS- TOWN FLOOD.

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MRS. S. ETTA YOUNG.

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[During that awful night of horror a woman upon a frail raft, borne  
along by the angry waters, was heard singing this old-time hymn.]

“*J*ESUS, lover of my soul,  
*Let me to Thy bosom fly.*”

Hark! above the angry tempest,  
And the waves that beat the shore,  
Comes the sound of some one singing,  
Sounds a voice above the roar.

✠ ————— ✠  
*Art is expression, involving something to be expressed, and a proper form  
as the medium of expression.—T. M. BALLIET.*  
✠ ————— ✠



And the watchers, filled with horror,  
 Mingled with a breathless awe,  
 Heard the sweet and old-time music,  
 Though the singer no one saw.  
 Nearer, nearer, now 'tis plainer;  
 List! the words are borne along,  
 As a soul that's fast departing  
 Seeks her Maker with a song.  
 And her gentle spirit passing  
 From its home of earthly clay,  
 Soon will find that blessed refuge,  
 Soon will tread the shining way.

*"Other refuge have I none,  
 Hangs my helpless soul on Thee."*  
 Helpless? no, thy faith will strengthen  
 Thee, and banish every fear,  
 And the storm that beats above thee  
 Brings thee heaven still more near.  
 Oh! the anguish; oh! the weeping  
 Of that awful, dreary time;  
 But like oil upon the waters,  
 Came the words of that old hymn,  
 Though they knew no more, forever,  
 Would the singer sweetly tell  
 Of the refuge from all sorrow,  
 Of the way that leads from hell.

*"Leave, oh! leave me not alone,  
 Still support and comfort me."*  
 Not alone upon the waters,  
 Still thy soul thy Lord will keep;

*Art is an act whose semeiotics characterizes the forms produced by the action of powers, which action is determined by æsthetics, and the causes of which are sought out by ontology.—DELSARTE.*

And His hand will still support thee,  
Though the waves toss wild and steep.  
Frail thy bark, but great His mercy;  
And thy loved ones gone before  
Will behold thy face in rapture,  
Ere this long, dark night is o'er.  
Onward, still, the singer floating,  
Swirling, changing with the tide,  
Weak and frail, alone and dying,  
Where is he who made her bride?  
Where the strong arms that would shield her?  
Where the broad and manly form  
That would brook no ill or danger,  
So that she should meet no harm?

Tell the story, oh, ye billows!  
That with fury round her play,  
Tell how battling bravely, grandly,  
Did he give his life away.  
Tell the story of his daring,  
How he sternly baffled death,  
As he strove to save his dear ones  
With his latest fleeting breath;  
How the shining baby ringlets  
That were pillowed on his breast,  
Lie there still in death's grim silence,  
That together now they rest.  
While the gentle little mother  
Floats away, alone, away,  
Through the storm and through the darkness  
To the golden endless day.

*All gestures may be divided into two classes: Gestures which make reference to objects; gestures which express the states or conditions of the being.*  
MOSES TRUE BROWN.

And adown the shore the watchers  
Greet the singer and her song,  
Which no tempest sound can deaden.

As the years shall pass, how long  
Will that singer be remembered,  
Telling from the gates of death  
Of the old-time faith and duty

That makes calm the latest breath.  
And the sneers that men may offer,  
With the scholar's logic deep,  
Must be laid aside forever

When we reach our final sleep;  
And the faith that Jesus taught us,  
In the words of that old hymn,  
Is the faith that's surest, safest,  
When the tempest shuts us in.

While the refuge that would shelter  
Every proud and wilful head,  
Was the refuge of the singer,  
And her soul was free from dread,  
As above the tempest sang she,  
Sheltered by an angel's wing;  
While her last words, faintly spoken.

"*Simply to Thy cross I cling,*  
*Simply to Thy cross, oh, Saviour !*"  
Seemed they all to hear her say,  
As the dark waves closed above her,  
As they bore her form away.  
And through all that time of sorrow,  
Through the days of gloom and woe,

*The Beautiful is an absolute principle; it is the essence of beings, the life of their functions. Beauty is a consequence, an effect, a form of the Beautiful.—DELSARTE.*

Seemed they still to hear that singer  
 Singing softly, sweet and low:  
*"Nothing in my hand I bring,  
 Simply to Thy cross I cling."*

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## PERDITA.

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*A COSTUME STATUE RECITATION.*

**I** BREATHE, I move, I live!  
 My pulses throb, my heart begins to beat!  
 I feel the hot blood mounting to my cheeks!  
 My nerves awake with strange electric thrill!  
 My limbs succumb to this new power,  
 And bend obedient to my will!  
 Oh, this is life! my wild desire, my bitter-sweet;  
 Oh, mad delight! I kneel to welcome thee;  
 I clasp thee to my passionate heart;  
 I laugh to hear the echoes of my voice;  
 I weep to feel the hot tears on my cheek,  
 I move and turn to know that I am free!

A sudden mem'ry flashes through my brain  
 And checks my gladness at its birth.  
 Oh! once before I lived in this glad world,  
 As glad as now. Perdita was my name,  
 Perdita—lost? Aye, lost! Well named was I,  
 Since lost I am to all I knew and loved!  
 I loved Justitia—loved him? Love him still!  
 Moons waxed and waned above our happy heads,  
 Till June breathed over us her am'rous sighs,  
 And roses blushed to greet her; then we made ready

✠  
*The coming reaction from the modern scientific era must be steadily toward  
 a time when there will be a better care for our bodies and vital needs, and  
 truer appreciation of the arts.*—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.  
 ✠

For the marriage rites. The light-winged hours flew by  
Until the strange, glad evening came.  
Crowned with pale roses, 'mid the happy guests  
I stood, trembling, expectant, awaiting my lord.  
"He comes," they cried, and parted to make room.

Into my glad eyes some one was looking.  
It was not he, but Vindex, rejected suitor, spurned long  
since!

"What dost thou here?"

"Justitia is false to thee; this hour is wedded to another,"

He whispered low into my dull ear.

"Justitia false to me! this hour is wedded to another!  
Impossible!" "The trailing fire of their mad revelry  
See thou here! Justitia forgets Perdita in the merry  
dance,

Or in the soft caresses of his love,  
Or remembers but to scorn. He mocks thee waiting.  
Though spurned by thee, I come to shield thee  
From the jeering crowd. Let Vindex share thy shame,  
Or interpose his ready arm 'twixt thee  
And mocking insult. Let Hymen's altar not be decked  
in vain.

To shield and save thy honor, that is all I ask.  
When thou shalt bear my name, swift as a falling star  
I'll quit thy sight; can love do more?"

Stung into madness by the treachery of him I loved  
Oh! better than the red blood of my heart,  
Better—hear it, ye gods!—than all my hopes of bliss—  
"Tis well!" I cried; "let the procession move!

✠ ————— ✠  
*Beauty is that reason itself which presides at the creation of things.—DEL-*  
SARTE.  
✠ ————— ✠



Justitia, let him not once be named among us.  
 Once lord of my heart, henceforth accursed!  
 Vindex, whom you all know has loved me long,  
 The noble scion of a noble house, does me the honor  
 To make me his bride. Let the procession move!"

But when the merry wedding guests had gone,  
 And echoes of the dance and jest had died away,  
 I stood alone within my bridal chamber,  
 Decked with white roses for my recreant love,  
 Sadder than death. The midnight bell was tolling.  
 Shrouded by curtains of the night, Vindex stole to my  
 side.

"What dost thou here? Thy promise! Go!"  
 "Thou art my wife!" He was my husband,  
 I, his frightened, shrinking wife!  
 "My soul's sweet purity denies the bond.  
 Betrayed by him I loved, oh, better than my life,  
 I have no tongue to tell the madness that drove me  
 To be thy wife. Oh! I beseech thee, go!  
 I do not love thee! Some law shall make  
 This hateful marriage null. This chamber  
 With white roses decked to celebrate our love  
 Is but the symbol of the death of joy, of hope, of love,  
 to me.

I beseech thee, leave me to my madness, my despair!"

"I am thy husband, lord of thy house, lord of thy life.  
 Perdita, listen. Once at thy feet I lay,  
 Imploring but a word, a smile.  
 What didst thou? Spurned me from thy sight  
 As thou wouldst spurn a worm.

✠  
 Wherever beauty is found there must be the two factors—the idea and the  
 form, so united that the latter is the expression of the former.—T. M. BAL-  
 LIET.  
 ✠

I swore eternal vengeance that thou should'st be my  
bride;

I have performed the vow. As fair as false  
And false as hell, thou'rt mine by means as false as  
thou.

Justitia lies in chains, entrapped by servitors of mine.  
He writhes, and prays to die; calls on thy name;  
Curses thy Vindex, ha-ha! while I—feast on thy lips,  
Sweet lips, still sweeter since unwilling.”

“Oh! no, no! traitor! fiend! Justitia! Justitia!”  
Madly I fled away through hall and corridor,  
Flying as flies the hunted doe by blood-hounds tracked;  
Crushing the roses 'neath my heedless feet;  
Tearing my costly, pearl-set bridal robes;  
Hiding in ghostly shadows dim;  
Holding my panting breath with close-clinched teeth;  
Doubling upon my track, by terror urged,  
Pursued, o'ertaken, breathless, exhausted,  
At his feet I fell with one imploring cry:  
“Oh, Vindex, pity me!” “Thou'rt mine,” he hissed,  
And stooped to kiss me. Away I sprang again,  
New nerved by touch so foul.  
“Oh, heaven!” I cried, “make me unfeeling marble,  
Insensate to his loathsome kiss!”

'Twas done! rigid as death I stood.  
Marble cold my cheek and lip,  
Marble my heart, nor hate, nor love could know.  
Unmoved I saw the frightened Vindex stand aghast;  
Unmoved I heard Justitia come and fall and weep.

✠ *The shoulder, in every man who is moved or agitated, rises sensibly, his will playing no part in the ascension; the successive developments of this involuntary act are in absolute proportion to the passionate intensity whose numeric measure they form; the shoulder may, therefore, be fitly called the thermometer of sensibility.* —DELSARTE. ✠

In a fair niche in Art's great temple placed  
I saw men's faces come and go,  
Like shadows of a long-forgotten dream.  
Wrapped in an ecstasy of bliss I stood,  
Indifferent how the hours sped by.  
My soul seemed trembling in an upper world,  
Twin sister to the beams of stars,  
Wooed by the chaste moon's silvery light,  
Or hushed to rest by southern winds  
That, murm'ring in the dusky pines,  
Sang low. Secrets I heard of upper air,  
Secrets of stars and planets there ;  
Secrets of songs that wild birds sing,  
And why the nightingale complains.

But to-night a white star has leaned out of heaven ;  
It has beckoned to me, is beckoning still.  
With grief, or with joy, or with love overburdened,  
It is breaking its heart its secret to tell.  
Hush thy babble, oh, fountain! let me listen, let me listen.  
Be still, oh, night-winds! in thy dusky pines ;  
Beat not so loud and so fast, my poor heart !  
Some one is coming ; this white star is his message.

Justitia ! Justitia ! my lover ! my lover !  
Far off now, now nearer thy footstep I hear.  
Come quicker ! White star, give him these kisses,  
And tell him I live and I love him !  
Oh ! weave me a veil of the mists of the morning  
To hide these hot blushes. Stay still on my forehead  
Marble whiteness and peace, that there he may kiss me  
And call me his angel, his bride as pure as the snow !

✠ *In proportion to the depth and majesty of the emotion will be the deliberateness and slowness of the motion. In proportion to the superficiality and explosiveness of the emotion will be the velocity of the motion. The longer an agent of expression is held at rest, the greater will be its motion when released.*—MOSES TRUE BROWN. ✠

Justitia ! oh, my beloved !  
The winds have sighed themselves to rest,  
The moon has kissed the sea,  
As I shall sigh upon thy breast  
And lose myself in thee !

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## WHY MY FATHER LEFT THE ARMY.

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CHARLES LEVER. ARRANGED BY JOHN A. MACCABE.

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“BUT by the piper that played before Moses, it’s more whipping nor gingerbread is going on amongst sodgers, av ye knew but all, and heard the misfortune that happened to my father.”

“And was he a sodger?” inquired one.

“Troth was he, more sorrow to him, and wasn’t he almost whipped, one day, for doing what he was bid. Maybe ye might like to hear the story, and there’s instruction in it for yes, too.

“Well, it’s a good many years ago my father listed in the North Cork, just to oblige Mr. Barry; ‘for,’ says he, ‘Phil,’ says he, ‘it’s not a sodger ye’ll be at all, but my own man, to brush my clothes and go errands, and the like o’ that. Well, my father agreed, and Mr. Barry was as good as his word.

“Well, for three years this went on as I’m telling, when one evening there was a night party patrolling, with Captain Barry, for six hours in the rain, and the captain, God be marciful to him, tuk cowld and died:

✠ ————— ✠  
*When a man says to you in interjective form, “I love, I suffer, I am delighted,” etc., do not believe him if his shoulder remains in a normal attitude.—DELSARTE.*  
✠ ————— ✠

more betoken, they said it was drink, but my father says it wasn't ; 'for,' says he, 'after he tuk eight tumblers comfortable, I mixed the ninth, and the captain waved his hand this way, as much as to say he'd have no more. Is it that ye mean,' says my father, and the captain nodded. 'Musha, but it's sorry I am,' says my father, 'to see you this way, for ye must be bad entirely to leave off in the beginning of the evening.' And thrue for him, the captain was dead in the morning.

"A sorrowful day it was for my father, when he died ; it was the finest place in the world ; little to do ; plenty of diversion ; and a kind man he was. Well, when the captain was buried, my father hoped they'd be for letting him away ; but they ordered him into the ranks to be drilled just like the recruits they took the day before.

" 'Musha, isn't this hard,' says my father ; 'here I am an ould vitrin that ought to be discharged on a pension, obliged to go capering about practicing the goose step, or some other nonsense not becoming my age nor my habits ;' but so it was. Well, this went on for some time, and, sure, if they were hard on my father, hadn't he his revenge ? for he nigh broke their hearts with his stupidity ; oh ! nothing in life could equal him ; devil a thing, no matter how easy, he could learn at all, and, so far from caring for being in confinement, it was that he liked best. Every sergeant in the regiment had a trial of him, but all to no good, and he seemed striving so hard to learn all the while, that they were loath to punish him, the ould rogue !

"Well, one day news came that a body of the rebels, as they called them, was coming down to storm the

*The artistic idea within must form the outward expression, but that idea seems in genius to be unconscious; you cannot mentally plan it at the moment of its execution.—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.*



town. The whole regiment was, of course, under arms, and great preparations were made for a battle; patrols were ordered to scour the roads, and sentries posted everywhere, to give warning when the boys came in sight, and my father was placed at the bridge of Drumsnag, in the wildest and bleakest part of the whole country.

“‘This is pleasant,’ says my father, as soon as they left him there alone by himself, with no human creature to speak to, nor refreshment within ten miles of him; ‘could comfort,’ says he, ‘on a winter’s day, and faix but I’ve a mind to give ye the slip.’

“Well, he put his gun down, and he lit his pipe, and he sat down under an ould tree and began to ruminate upon his affairs.

“‘Oh, then, it’s wishing it well I am,’ says he, ‘for sodgering; and, bad luck to the hammer that struck the shilling that listed me, that’s all,’ for he was mighty low in his heart.

“Just then a noise came rattling down near him; and before he could get on his legs, down came the general, ould Cohoon, with an orderly after him.

“‘Who goes there?’ says my father.

“‘The round,’ says the general, looking about to see where was the sentry, for my father was snug under the tree.

“‘What round?’ says my father.

“‘The grand round,’ says the general, more puzzled than afore.

“‘Pass on, grand round, and God save you kindly,’ says my father, putting his pipe in his mouth again, for he thought all was over.

*Æsthetics is the science of the sensitive and passionate manifestations which are the object of art, and whose psychic form it constitutes.—DELSARTE.*

“‘Where are you?’ says the general; for sorra bit of my father could he see yet.

“‘It’s here I am,’ says he, ‘and a cowld place I have of it; and av it wasn’t for the pipe I’d be lost entirely.’

“The words wasn’t well out of his mouth, when the general began laughing till ye’d think he’d fall off his horse.

“‘Yer a droll sentry,’ says the general as soon he could speak.

“‘Be gorra, it’s little fun there’s left in me,’ says my father, ‘with this drilling, and parading, and blagaarding about the roads all night.’

“‘And is this the way you salute your officer?’ says the general.

“‘Just so,’ says my father; ‘devil a more politeness ever they taught me.’

“‘What regiment do you belong to?’ says the general.

“‘The North Cork, bad luck to them,’ says my father, with a sigh.

“‘They ought to be proud of ye,’ says the general.

“‘I’m sorry for it,’ says my father, sorrowfully, ‘for maybe they’ll keep me the longer.’

“‘Well, my good fellow,’ says the general, ‘let me teach you something before I go. Whenever your officer passes, it’s your duty to present arms to him.’

“‘Arrah, it’s jokin’ ye are,’ says my father.

“‘No, I’m in earnest,’ says he, ‘as ye might learn to your cost, if I brought you to a court-martial.’

“‘Well, there’s no knöwing,’ says my father, ‘what they’d be up to; but sure if that’s all, I’ll do it with all

✠  
*Delsarte achieved perfect triumph by abolishing self, and always resuscitating alive in its pure integrity the very truth of the characters he essayed.—*  
REV. W. R. ALGER.  
✠

"the veins of my heart" whenever yer coming this way again.'

"The general began to laugh again here, but said:

"'I'm coming back in the evening,' says he, 'and mind you don't forget your respect to your officer.'

"'Never fear, sir,' says my father; 'and many thanks to you for telling me.'

"The night was falling fast, and my father began to think they were forgetting him entirely. He looked one way, and he looked another, but sorra bit of a sergeant's guard was coming to relieve him. 'I'll give you a quarter of an hour more,' says my father, 'till the light leaves that rock up there; after that,' says he, 'by the mass! I'll be off, cost me what it may.'

"Well, his courage was not needed this time; for what did he see at the same moment but a shadow of something coming down the road; he looked again, and made out the general followed by the orderly. My father immediately took up his musket off the wall, settled his belts, shook the ashes out of his pipe, and put it into his pocket, making himself as smart and neat-looking as he could be, determining, when ould Cohoon came up, to ask him for leave to go home, at least for the night. So he up with his musket to his shoulder, and presented it straight at the general. It wasn't well there, when the officer pulled up his horse quite short, and shouted out, 'Sentry—sentry!'

"'Anan!' says my father, still covering him.

"'Down with your musket, you rascal; don't you see it's the grand round.'

"'To be sure I do,' says my father, never changing for a minute.

*Nothing is so unfamiliar to man as himself.*—DELSARTE.

“‘The ruffian will shoot me,’ says the general.

“‘Devil a fear,’ says my father, ‘av it doesn’t go off of itself.’

“‘What do you mean by that, you villain?’ says the general, scarce able to speak with fright, for every turn he gave on his horse my father followed with the gun—‘What do you mean?’

“‘Sure, aint I presenting,’ says my father; ‘blood an’ ages, do you want me to fire next?’

“With that the general drew a pistol from his holster, and took deliberate aim at my father; and there they both stood for five minutes, looking at each other, the orderly, all the while, breaking his heart laughing behind a rock; for, ye see, the general knew av he retreated that my father might fire on purpose, and av he came on that he might fire by chance; and sorra bit he knew what was best to be done.

“‘Are ye going to pass the evening up there, grand round?’ says my father, ‘for it’s tired I’m getting houldin’ this so long.’

“‘Port arms,’ shouts the general, as if on parade.

“‘Sure, I can’t, till yer passed,’ says my father, angrily, ‘and my hand’s trembling already.’

“‘By heavens! I shall be shot,’ says the general.

“‘Be gorra, it’s what I’m afraid of,’ says my father; and the words wasn’t out of his mouth before off went the musket bang, and down fell the general smack on the ground, senseless. Well, the orderly ran out at this, and took him up and examined his wound; but it wasn’t a wound at all, only the wadding of the gun, for my father—God be kind to him—ye see, could do nothing right, and so he bit off the wrong end of

*The affect precedes and determines the effect.*—MOSES TRUE BROWN.

the cartridge when he put it in the gun, and by reason there was no bullet in it ! Well, from that day after they never got sight of him, for the instant the general dropped, he ran away; and what between living in a lime-kiln for two months, eating nothing but blackberries and sloes, and other disguises, he never returned to the army, but ever after tuk to a civil situation, and driv a hearse for many years."

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## VOICES OF THE WILDWOOD.

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ELLA STERLING CUMMINS.

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[To recite this poem well a certain airiness, lightness, and spontaneity is required. There must be no conventional "ha! ha!" in the laughter, but rather a gleeful, childish chuckle. The "voices" are half sung, half spoken. The first one, the meadow-lark, is especially queer in its notes, being sort of slurred into each other. For this reason, it is a little difficult; and yet, because of its originality and simplicity of sentiment, very taking with an audience.]

AS I was wandering through a wood,  
All dark and dense and wild,  
I came upon a palace wall,  
And found myself beguiled  
By the bubbling notes of innocence—  
The laughter of a child.  
  
Safe was she within her world,  
And I was just outside ;  
To me she seemed a fairy child,  
It cannot be denied,  
For she was calling flocks of birds  
That came from far and wide.

*One can only appreciate the importance of an act when he takes into account the nature of its agents.—DELSARTE.*



A merry, trilling cry  
 Came o'er the palace wall ;  
 "Ah ! ha ! ha ! here am I !  
 Why, don't you hear me call ?  
 Come froggy, birdlings, squirrel, too !  
 Don't you hear me calling you ?

"Ah ! ha ! ha ! come this way,  
 You darlings, every one,  
 I'm broken-hearted quite to-day,  
 The clouds are o'er the sun."  
 Then rose a sudden sound of glee,



"Sweet? Well! what do you think of me?  
 [Imitation of meadow-lark, half spoken, half sung.]

"Oh ! meadow-lark, you darling dear !  
 You're always first to speak ;  
 Come rest upon my shoulder, here,  
 And press against my cheek."  
 And then she sang most merrily,  
 "Sweet? Well! what do you think of me?"

[Same notes as before.]

"Old froggy, down there wet and cool,  
 Now what have you to say ?  
 Are you happy in your pool,  
 And how do you feel to-day ?"  
 The frog his sweetest tune now tried,  
 But "Ugly ! ugly ! ugly !" hoarse he cried.

What we produce is merely the form of what exists in our minds.—GENE-  
 VIEVE STEBBINS.



## TEN ROBBER TOES.

LILLIE E. BARR.

THERE is a story that I have been told,  
And it's just as old as babies are old,  
For sweet Mother Eve, as everyone knows,  
Told her babies the tale of the toes.

Told to her babies how ten little toes,  
Each one as pink as the pinkest pink rose,  
Once on a time were naughty and bad ;  
And sorrow and trouble in consequence had.

How this big toe wanted butter and bread,  
After his mamma had put him to bed ;  
And this lying next said: "S'posen we go  
Down to the pantry and get it, you know."

And this wicked toe cried, "Come along, quick ;  
Let's sugar the butter ever so thick."  
And this naughty toe cried: "Jelly for me  
Top of the butter and bread, you see."

And this little toe cried: "Goody, let's go,  
We'll slip down the stairs so quiet and slow."  
So ten robber toes, all tipped with red,  
Stole silently out of their snowy white bed.

While this wicked toe, so jolly and fat,  
Helped nine naughty toes to pitty-pat-pat  
Along the big hall, with pillars of white,  
And down the back stairs devoid of light.

*By gesture, play of countenance, and tone of voice, we can tell what a man thinks, feels, or wills; but by his physiognomy and the automatic movements of his body, we can tell what he is.—T. M. BALLIET.*

Then this little toe got a terrible scare,  
For he thought in the dark of a grizzly bear.  
And this little toe said : " Nurse must be right  
That goblins and witches are living at night."

And this little toe said : " A fox may be hid  
In the hat-rack box right under the lid."  
And this little toe cried : " Dearie me, oh !  
Lions and tigers is coming, I know."

Then mamma came out with the beautiful light.  
Caught ten robber toes all ready for flight,  
Yes, she caught and she kissed those ten robber toes,  
Till redder they were than any red rose.

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## HER LOVERS.

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MY first, my very first, his name was Will—  
A handsome fellow, fair, with curly hair  
And lovely eyes; I have his locket still.

He went to Galveston and settled there,  
Or so I heard; oh, dear me ! dear me !  
How terribly in love he used to be.

My second, Robert Hill, he told his love  
The first time that we met—'twas at a ball ;  
A foolish fellow—he carried off my glove.  
We sat out half the dances in the hall,

✠ *The artist, deprived of the knowledge of a criterion which governs his art, and to which he should submit all his work, can never be more than the servile and blind copyist of works produced in a former and more enlightened epoch.*—DELSARTE. ✠

And flirted in a most outrageous way.  
Ah me ! how mother scolded all next day.

The third woke up my heart. From night till morn  
And morn till night I dreamed alone of him.  
I treasured up a rosebud he had worn,  
And my tears and kisses made his picture dim.  
Strange that I can feel that old, old pain,  
When I remember Paul,—that was his name.

My fourth and fifth were brothers, twins at that.  
Good fellows, kind and clever, too.  
It was rather shabby to refuse them flat,  
Both in one day, but what else could I do?  
My heart was still with Paul, and he had gone  
Yacht-sailing with the Misses Garretson.

He never cared for me, I found that out,  
Despite the foolish clinging of my hope ;  
'Twas proved to me, ere long, beyond a doubt.  
I steeled my heart. I would not fret nor mope,  
But masked myself in gayety and went  
To grace his wedding when the cards were sent.

So these were all my loves. My husband ? Oh,  
I met him down in Florida, one fall,  
Rich, middle-aged, and prosy, as you know.  
He proposed, and I accepted ; that was all.  
A kind, good soul, he worships me ; but, then,  
I never count him in with the other men.

✠ *Gesture is not the accompaniment of speech. It must express the idea better and in another way, else it will be only a pleonasm, an after conception of bad taste, a hindrance rather than an aid to intelligible expression.*—DELAU-  
MOSNE. ✠



## STANZAS TO ETERNITY.

TRANSLATED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

[The following poem is really intended for a song, and Delsarte composed a quaint melody for it. It is republished for the first time here, and is suitable for a recitation. Mme. Arnaud speaks of the attention attracted by Darcier by his rendering of these "Stanzas to Eternity." The picture accompanying this poem is a fac-simile of the engraving on the title-page of the music, and represents the scene in Delsarte's life where he had just buried his brother, and was overcome by cold and hunger. While in this fainting condition he had a dream in which angels revealed to him his life-work.—EDITOR.]

O MAN who art nursed by blind fortune,  
 And thinkest forever its joys to possess!  
 The cries of the wretched importune,  
 Thy heart is close shut to their tales of distress.

## CHORUS.

Rich, heedless one, go; for thy heart is of stone;  
 Sweet charity's promptings thou never hast known.  
 But pause and reflect—all on earth fades away,  
 Eternity comes; oh, think well whilst thou may.

When gayly thou'rt dancing, look yonder;  
 For stealing away in the lamps' brilliant light  
 A man old and ragged—oh, ponder,—  
 Is starving and cold, a most pitiful sight!

That child o'er his mother's grave bending,  
 And off'ring all shiv'ring his thin hands for alms,  
 At dawn will to heaven be ascending,  
 Thy fingers drop naught in his cold, trembling palms.

*Art is not, as is said, an imitation of nature. It elevates in idealizing her: it is the synthetic rapport of the scattered beauties of nature to a superior and definite type.—DELSARTE.*



Like him from great Nature proceeding  
All naked, in spite of thy poor, foolish pride;  
The tomb, toward which all life is leading,  
Will gather thy dust to his now despised side.

*The shade, that exquisite portion of art which is rather felt than expressed, is the characteristic sign of the perfection of talent; it forms a part of the personality of the artist.—ARNAUD.*

## ABSOLUTION.

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E. NESBIT. ARRANGED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

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THREE months had passed since she had knelt before

The grate of the confessional, and he,  
The priest, had wondered why she came no more  
To tell her sinless sins—the vanity  
Whose valid reason graced her simple dress,  
The prayers forgotten, or the untold beads—  
The little thoughtless words, the slight misdeeds,  
Which made the sum of her unrighteousness.

She was the fairest maiden in his fold,  
With her sweet mouth and musical pure voice,  
Her deep gray eyes, her hair's tempestuous gold,  
Her gracious, graceful figure's perfect poise.  
Her happy laugh, her wild, unconscious grace,  
Her gentle ways to old, or sick, or sad,  
The comprehending sympathy she had,  
Had made of her the idol of the place.

And when she grew so silent and so sad,  
So thin and quiet, pale and hollow-eyed,  
And cared no more to laugh and to be glad  
With other maidens by the waterside,  
All wondered; kindly grieved the elders were,  
And some few girls went whispering about,  
“She loves—who is it? Let us find it out!”  
But never dared to speak of it to her.

Science elevates man by subjecting to him the things of this world. Art supernaturalizes those things by identifying him with them.—DELSARTE.

But the priest's duty bade him seek her out  
And say, "My child, why dost thou sit apart?  
Hast thou some grief? Hast thou some secret doubt?  
Come and unfold to me thine inmost heart.  
God's absolution can assuage all grief  
And all remorse and woe beneath the sun.  
Whatever thou hast said, or thought, or done,  
The holy church can give thy soul relief."

He stood beside her, young and strong, and swayed  
With pity for the sorrow in her eyes,  
Which, as she raised them to his own, conveyed  
Into his soul a sort of sad surprise.  
She answered, "I will come;" and so at last  
Out of the summer evening's crimson glow,  
With heart reluctant and with footsteps slow,  
Into the cool, great, empty church she passed.

"By my own fault, my own most grievous fault,  
I cannot say, for it is not," she said,  
Kneeling within the gray stone chapel's vault,  
And on the ledge her golden hair was spread.  
"Love broke upon me in a dream; it came  
Without beginning, for to me it seemed  
That never otherwise than as I dreamed  
Through all my life this thing had been the same.

"I only knew my heart, entire, complete,  
Was given to my other self, my love;  
That I through all the world would gladly move  
So I might follow his adorèd feet.  
I dreamed I had all earth, all time, all space,

✠  
*Almost all sinuousness depends on the easy control of the muscles at the waist.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.  
✠



And every blessing, human and divine ;  
But hated the possessions that were mine,  
And only cared for his belovèd face.

“ I never knew I loved him till that dream  
Drew from my eyes the veil, and left me wise.  
What I had thought was reverence grew to seem  
Only my lifelong love in thin disguise.  
And in my dream it looked so sinless, too,  
So beautiful, harmonious, and right ;  
The vision faded with the morning light,  
The love will last as long as I shall do.”

“ Child, have you prayed against it ? ” “ Have I prayed ?  
Have I not clogged my very soul with prayer ;  
Stopped up my ears with sound of praying ; made  
My very body faint with kneeling there  
Before the sculptured Christ, and all for this,  
That when my lips can pray no more, and sleep  
Shuts my unwilling eyes, my love will leap  
To dreamland's bounds, to meet me with his kiss !

“ Avoid him ? Ay, in dewy garden walk  
How often have I strayed, avoiding him,  
And heard his voice mix with the common talk,  
Yet never turned his way. My eyes grow dim  
With weeping over what I lose by day  
And find by night, yet never have to call  
My own. O God ! is there no help at all—  
No hope, no chance, and no escapeful way ? ”

“ And who is he to whom thy love is given ? ”  
“ What ? Holy church demands to know his name ?

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*It is by means of art that the artist transforms and animates inorganic bodies, in stamping upon them the character of his life, his soul, and his mind.—DELSARTE.*

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No rest for me on earth, no hope of heaven

Unless I tell it? Ah, for very shame

I cannot—yet why not?—I will—I can!

I have grown mad with brooding on my curse.

Here! Take the name; no better and no worse

My case will be. Father, thou art the man!"

An icy shock shivered through all his frame—

An overwhelming, cold astonishment;

But on the instant the revulsion came,

His blood felt what her revelation meant.

"Lord Christ," his soul cried, while his heart beat fast,

"Give strength in this, my hour of utmost need;"

And with the prayer strength came to him indeed,

And with calm voice he answered her at last:

"Child, go in peace! Wrestle and watch and pray,

And I will spend this night in prayer for thee,

That God will take thy strange great grief away.

Thou hast confessed thy sin. *Absolvo te.*"

Silence most absolute a little while,

Then passed the whisper of her trailing gown

Over the knee-worn stones, and soft died down

The dim, deserted, incense-memorial aisle.

All night he lay upon the chancel floor,

And coined his heart in tears and prayers, and new,

Strange longings he had never known before,

Her very memory so thrilled him through.

He lay so tempest-tossed, 'twas still without,

And moaned: "Oh, God! I love her, love her so!

Oh, for one spark of heaven's fire to show

Some way to cast this devil's passion out!

It is no longer man as type of a class or member of a monarchy, but man as an independent individual, whose art is in process of conception.—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.

“Christ, by Thy passion, by Thy death for men,  
Oh, save me from myself, save her from me !”  
And at the word the moon came out again  
From her cloud-palace, and threw suddenly  
A shadow from the great cross overhead  
Upon the priest ; and with it came a sense  
Of strength renewed, of perfect confidence  
In Him who on that cross for men hung dead.

But as the ghostly moon began to fade,  
And moonlight glimmered into ghostlier dawn,  
The shadow that the crucifix had made  
With twilight mixed ; and with it seemed withdrawn  
The peace that with its shadowy shape began,  
And as the dim east brightened, slowly ceased  
The wild devotion that had filled the priest—  
And with full sunlight he sprang up—a man !

He strode straight down the church and passed along  
The grave-set garden's dewy grass-grown slope ;  
The woods about were musical with song,  
The world was bright with youth, and love, and hope.  
Soon would he see her—cry, “I am thine own,  
As thou art mine, now, and forevermore !”  
And at her worshipped feet would kneel before,  
And she should kiss the lips that had not known  
The kiss of love in any vanished year.  
And as he dreamed of his secured delight,  
A mourning band, and in their midst a bier,  
Round the curved road came slowly into sight.  
He hastened to pass on ; a covering-fold  
Veiled the dead, quiet face—and yet—and yet—

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✠ *One of two things is necessary in art: either that the divine work to be contemplated shall be abased to the level of man; or that he elevate himself to its height.*—DELSARTE. ✠

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Did he not know that hand, so white and wet?  
Did he not know those dripping curls of gold?

“We came to you to know what we should do,  
Father: we found her body in the stream,  
And how it happened, God knows!” One other knew—  
Knew that of him had been her last wild dream—  
Knew the full reason of that life-disdain—  
Knew how the shame of hopeless love confessed  
And unreturned had seemed to stain her breast,  
Till only death should make her clean again.

They left her in the church where sunbeams bright  
Gilded the wreathèd oak and carven stone  
With golden floods of consecrating light;  
And here at last, together and alone,  
The lovers met, and here upon her hair  
He set his lips, and, dry-eyed, kissed her face,  
And in the stillness of the holy place  
He spoke in tones of bitter, blank despair:

“Oh, lips so quiet, eyes that will not see!  
Oh, clinging hands that not again will cling!  
This last poor sin may well be pardoned thee,  
Since for the right's sake thou hast done this thing.  
Oh, poor weak heart, forever laid to rest,  
That could no longer strive against its fate,  
For thee high heaven will unbar its gate,  
And thou shalt enter in and shalt be blessed.

“The chances were the same for us,” he said,  
“Yet thou hast won, and I have lost, the whole;  
Thou would'st not live in sin, and thou art dead—

✠ *When the being contemplates, or is filled with the majesty and power of a great cause, as a love of liberty, or of loyalty to conscience and duty, or of obedience to God, all the agents of expression stand in poise or equilibrium.* ✠  
✠ MOSES TRUE BROWN. ✠

But I—against thee I have weighed my soul,  
 And, losing thee, have lost my soul as well.  
 I have cursed God, and trampled on His cross ;  
 Earth has no measurement for all my loss,  
 But I shall learn to measure it in hell !”

## LADIES OF ATHENS.

MRS. M. A. LIPSCOMB.

SCENE.—*Home of Xanthippe, wife of Socrates.*

### CHARACTERS.

<i>Xanthippe</i> .....	Wife of Socrates.
<i>Aspasia</i> .....	Wife of Pericles.
<i>Sappho</i> .....	Poetess.
<i>Philesia</i> ....	Wife of Xenophon.
<i>Pythias</i> .....	Wife of Aristotle.
<i>Cleobula</i> .....	Sister of Demosthenes.
<i>Damophila</i> .....	Wife of Damophilus and rival of Sappho.
<i>Nicostrata</i> .....	Wife of Sophocles.

### COSTUMES.

[The costumes are all Greek, with variations of draping and color. Xanthippe's dress should be slightly shabby. Statuary against a crimson curtain forms the background of the scene. Young ladies and children draped and mounted on pedestals, singly or in groups, for the statues.]

**X**ANTHIPPE. Life is an absolute burden, and I am wearied with it. Here I am shut up within these four walls, robbed of the luxuries that my friends enjoy, with barely enough comforts to keep body and soul together, while Socrates, my husband, shiftless wretch that he is, wanders about the streets of Athens prating of justice and injustice, truth and falsehood, poverty and wealth, and so long as he can find listeners to his wild philosophies he cares not how fares it with me at

✠ The artist should first know what he ought to seek in the subject ; and, secondly, know where to find what he seeks. He must have, in the first place, the faithful signal of the sought-for thing; in the second place, the means of surely finding it.—DELSARTE. ✠

home. For months I haven't had a single drachma of his earnings; and for a whole year one mina is all that he has given to our support, and that was not the fruit of his own labor, but sent him by a generous friend! And yet we must be fed. "Not live to eat," he would say, but "eat to live." To-day he will come home and expect to find the pot boiling and enjoy his savory soup and well-cooked barley bread; and if I perchance utter a single word of complaint, I am called a scold, a termagant, and told that Socrates married Xanthippe in order that she might discipline his temper! Oh, if I could only make him angry for once, how happy, how supremely happy I should be!

[*Enter ASPASIA.*]

XAN. Why, good-morrow! you are most welcome. How fares it with you and your lord to-day, and wherefore this pleasure you have bestowed on me?

ASPASIA. I have come to praise your husband. Know you not that while you sit quietly here at home, Athens is fairly wild about him? As I passed by the marketplace I beheld a vast concourse of people. Men were fairly pushing each other aside in their eagerness to hear. I asked what had brought the people together, and was told more than once that it was to listen to Socrates's teachings. As for Pericles, my husband, I but rarely see him now. Once I could interest him on the subject of oratory, and we often read and studied together; but now he thinks there is no wisdom except what proceeds from the mind of Socrates.

XAN. Oh, Aspasia, it frets me to hear of this. If Pericles would only teach Socrates that women and

✠ *True passion, which never errs, has no need of recurring to the study of what function nature has assigned to the eye, the nose, the mouth, in the expression of certain emotions of the soul; but they are indispensable to the feigned passion of the actor.*—A. GUEROUULT. ✠



children cannot dine or sup off philosophy, he would prove himself a benefactor as well as a teacher.

ASP. But, Xanthippe, are you not proud of his fame? Plato fairly worships him. He likens him to the masks of Silenus which may be seen sitting in the statuaries and shops, having pipes and flutes in their mouths; but they are made to open, and inside of them are images of gods.

XAN. Aspasia, no; I am not proud of a husband who goes about the market-place in one garment, barefooted and bareheaded; who teaches that self-denial is the sublimest virtue, and that poverty is the greatest blessing. If you would be happy, keep Pericles away from him.

ASP. Plato thinks him a more wonderful flute-player than Marsyas; for Socrates, he says, moves the souls of men simply with his voice without the aid of instrument, and he swears that he could grow old sitting at your husband's feet. He says, too, that Socrates is the only man that he ever envied, and who has ever made him ashamed of himself.

XAN. Plato knows not whereof he speaks. Would to Zeus he were a woman and had married Socrates! But here comes Sappho. [*Enter SAPPHO.*] Welcome, sweet poetess! Violets crown Sappho! Your presence always gladdens my heart and brings sunshine to my home.

ASP. Good-morrow, friend; I find Xanthippe in too practical a mood to-day to enjoy hearing her husband praised. She thinks she would love him better if he had a little less wisdom and philosophy and a little more fish and fowl for dinner.

SAPPHO. Fie, Xanthippe! Would you have your

✠  
As a knowledge of the parts of speech is not enough to make a writer, so exercises practiced mechanically with a view to the management of sound can never produce artists.—DELSARTE.  
✠

husband a fishmonger, a butcher, or a baker? He who feeds the body is no more than these. He who feeds the mind is best worthy of our thanks. Your husband is something above the common herd. "He walks in air and contemplates the sun."

XAN. Sweet, smiling Sappho, that will not do for a man of earth. High-soaring thoughts and words of wisdom will never be taken in exchange for bakers' and butchers' bills. Sappho, never marry a philosopher.

SAP. Xanthippe, you do not value your husband as you should. Philosophers are kings, and should have crowns and be enthroned. The only hope that we have for our state is to encourage learning and crush out ignorance. Let Socrates teach the people, for wisdom hangs upon his lips, the light of knowledge is in his eye, and he alone is able to draw all men after him.

ASP. Well spoken, pure Sappho, for none can be compared to the noble Socrates. He has learned the greatest, the hardest lesson of life—how to rule himself. Had he given to Athenian youths but one precept, that of "Know thyself," he would be as immortal as the gods themselves.

XAN. Will you ladies dine with me? Perhaps you will change your views to-morrow. But pardon, I see yonder Damophila and Nicostrata. [*Enter DAMOPHILA and NICOSTRATA.*] Welcome, fair ladies; Xanthippe can offer but small cheer to her friends, but always a most gracious welcome. You know these friends? [*introduces them*] Aspasia, the wife of our noble Pericles, and Sappho, our violet-crowned poetess.

[*DAMOPHILA sees SAPPHO and shows evident signs of jealousy.*]

The body is but the manifestation of the soul. It is the form under which the soul projects itself, as it were, into space and time, the medium through which it communicates with the material world and with other souls like itself.—T. M. BALLIET.

DAMOPHILA. Our visit to-day was to Xanthippe, wife of the illustrious Socrates. Damophilus, my husband, bade me tell you that his, nay, all philosophy, is but vain when compared to what is taught by the noble Socrates.

NICOSTRATA. Xanthippe, how blessed you are in being the wife of such a man. I would give half my life to enjoy the honor that is yours to-day.

DAM. You do give voice to my own thoughts, Nicostrata. Damophilus and Sophocles say they feel they are but babes in knowledge when they contemplate all that your husband has accomplished; and as for myself, I am filled with contempt for my own weak verses and think them but the product of inanity.

SAP. [*aside with sarcasm*]. True sentences and well pronounced.

DAM. Madam, your opinion was not asked. Vouchsafe to give it when it is wanted. It ill becomes one who writes no better than a rhymester to speak in criticising terms of others.

SAP. I but re-echoed your own sentiments. You gave birth to the thought, not I.

DAM. Madam, you were only too glad of an opportunity to insult me; and were it not for the respect I hold for Xanthippe, our hostess, with a woman's weapon I would lash you until you were sorry that you had spoken.

NIC. Sweet ladies, I beg, I entreat that you do curb these wild passions. Xanthippe will be sorry that we have come if we make her house a scene of loud talking and jealous brawl.

DAM. I had forgot. Pardon me, Xanthippe; passion

✠  
Art is divine in its principles, divine in its essence, divine in its action,  
divine in its end.—DELSARTE.  
✠

is like a stagnant pool—only stir it up and it gives forth odors vile and dank. Nicostrata and I came hither to-day expecting to find no one but yourself (the gentle Aspasia is always welcome). We have come to praise your husband and hear him praised. We have brought with us, too, the wonderful riddle of the Sphinx that is now puzzling the minds of all wise Athenians.

XAN. Tell it me, for Socrates tells me nothing. He says that husbands should instruct their wives in all they wish them to know; he gives me no instruction, and, therefore, he wishes me to know nothing.

NIC. Sophocles, my husband, bade me give the riddle to you, Xanthippe, and ask that Socrates would find the answer. He has made King Œdipus, in his wonderful tragedy, give an answer both proper and true; but he wishes to have Socrates find a solution, which Sophocles knows will be fraught with cleverness and wisdom.

DAM. Nicostrata, Socrates has said that the talent of women is quite equal to that of men; that there is no inequality except the inequality of strength. Suppose, then, you give the riddle to us; and should any of us solve it, you can take our answer back to Sophocles, so that he may know that Socrates is right when he says that the “ladies of Athens have brain as well as beauty.”

NIC. Well, as you will; it may serve for entertainment to Xanthippe and her friends. Listen: “There lives upon the earth a being, two-footed; yea, and with four feet; yea, and with three feet, too, yet his voice continues unchanging. And lo! of all things that move in earth, in heaven, or in ocean, he only changes his nature, and yet when on most feet he walketh, then is

✠ ————— ✠  
*Gesture is the direct agent of the heart, the interpreter of speech. It is elliptical discourse.—DELAUMOSNE.*  
✠ ————— ✠



the speed of his limbs most weak and utterly powerless."

[*All assume a thoughtful attitude; finally ASPASIA speaks.*]

ASP. I never solved a riddle in all my life; they make my head ache.

SAP. Methinks this wonderful creature must be our neighbor dog, for he once walked upon four feet, now walks upon three, and daytime and night-time his voice is ever unchanging.

XAN. Well answered, Sappho; you must be sleepless o' nights, and doubtless think the bark of a dog more terrific than his bite.

SAP. In truth I do. Xanthippe, that dog has well nigh crushed all the poetry out of my nature, and made me half wish that I had been born deaf.

NIC. Come, ladies, the riddle is yet unsolved. "There lives upon the earth a being, two-footed; yea, and with four feet; yea, and with three feet, too, yet his voice continues unchanging. And lo! of all things that move in earth, in heaven, or in ocean, he only changes his nature, and yet when on most feet he walketh, then is the speed of his limbs most weak and utterly powerless."

DAM. I have it: Man it is thou hast described, who, when on earth he appeareth, first as a babe on hands and knees, four-footed, creeps on his way; then when old age cometh on and the burden of years weighs full heavy, bending his shoulders and neck, as a third foot uses his staff.

[*All clap hands and cry "Bravo! bravo!" except SAPPHO.*]

SAP. Her answer is a man, of course.

*Gesture is parallel to the impression received; it is therefore always anterior to speech, which is but a reflected and subordinate expression.—DELSARTE.*



NIC. Damophila, you have solved the Sphinx's riddle. When I take your answer home, Socrates will be compelled to own that the wife of one of Athens' wisest philosophers is wiser than her husband. Know you not, ladies, that yesterday at a symposium at our house Sophocles gave the Sphinx riddle to a party of friends, and not one of them could divine a meaning in it?

DAM. Had the answer been a woman they had not been so dull. But, Xanthippe, when your husband returns give it him. His thoughts travel beyond other men's thoughts, and he may find a deeper meaning than I have given to the riddle.

XAN. Here comes Philesia. She too, perhaps, comes to tell me of some new trick of my husband whereby he may catch the people. [*Enter PHILESIA.*] Good-morrow, Philesia.

PHILESIA. Good-morrow, ladies all. You wonder, Xanthippe, what has brought me hither at this hour of the day. My dinner is cooked to a crisp, and I am as hungry as a wolf. I was wearied with watching and waiting for my husband, and I wandered out on the street to know wherefore he did not come. As I passed the market-place I beheld a vast concourse of people, and I knew my husband, must be there. I concealed myself as near the people as I dared, where I could see and be unseen, and this is what I saw and what I heard. Socrates, your husband, bareheaded, barefooted, was mounted on a rude platform in earnest discourse; the people were so eager to drink in what he said, that they did not note anything that was passing in the street. I saw Xenophon seated at the feet of Socrates, busily writing all that he said. I was afraid to linger, but I

✠  
*The essential point is to get back to the truth, to express the passions and emotions as nature manifests them, and not to repeat mechanically a series of conventional proceedings which are violations of the natural law.—ARNAUD.*  
✠

heard Socrates say: "We have two ears and one mouth, that we may hear much and talk little."

XAN. Oh, would that he practiced all of his precepts! Philesia, if Xenophon would only encourage Socrates to go back to his trade and give up preaching and teaching, he should have Xanthippe's heart's best blessing.

PHIL. But, Xanthippe, your husband's talent lies not in sculpture. He was born a philosopher; and would you cheat the age of his golden thoughts for the few paltry drachmas that he might earn by following his trade?

XAN. Philesia, golden thoughts do not satisfy hunger.

SAP. Come, come, Xanthippe, you should be proud to feed the philosopher who feeds the world.

XAN. A man's home should be his world. He who provides not for his own household is worse than an infidel.

ASP. Tut, tut, Xanthippe; it grieves me to hear you talk thus. Come and dine with us to-morrow and hear your husband praised. These ladies, too, I hope will honor me. Plato, Pericles, and Xenophon shall all be there; and when you shall have heard them extol your husband's virtues, you will feel proud to be called wife by the foremost man in all Greece. Will you come?

XAN. I cannot; it shames me to say that I have no gown other than the one I wear.

ASP. Then Socrates will honor us by his presence?

XAN. He shall not; his clothing is no better than a beggar's.

[*Enter PYTHIAS, wife of Aristotle.*]

XAN. Why, here comes Pythias! She, too, has brought me tidings of my crazy husband.

✠ The artist should have three objects: To move, to interest, to persuade. He interests by language; he moves by thought; he moves, interests, and persuades by gesture.—DELSARTE. ✠

PYTHIAS. Not crazy, Xanthippe, but absolutely unlike any other human being that is or ever has been. You may imagine Brasidas to have been like Achilles, but to your strange husband you will never be able to find any likeness, however remote, either among men who now are or who have ever been. I heard my husband, Aristotle, say of him, and he is no mean philosopher himself, that the words of Socrates seem ridiculous when you first hear them, for he clothes himself in language that is as the wanton satyr. He talks of smiths, cobblers, and curriers, and he is always repeating the same things in the same words, so that an ignorant man who did not know him might be disposed to laugh at him.

XAN. Pythias, Socrates *is* crazy; and when you go home, tell Aristotle that Xanthippe, his wife, says she wishes he would blister Socrates' head !

Py. Fie, fie, Xanthippe !—how wrong you are. You are out of patience with your husband, and, like the garbling multitude, see only the outer man. Plato says he who pierces the mask and sees what lies within will find that Socrates' words are the only ones which have any meaning in them; that his wisdom is divine.

XAN. O, Pythias ! if Socrates would think less and work more I should like him far better as a husband. Do you ladies know that he has not been home since yester morn at breakfast ? I am told that he stood all night on the market-place thinking over some problem concerning the life of the soul after the death of the body; and to-day he is still standing there prating his wild theories to a crowd of listening fools.

*You cannot in an instant prepare the human body for the translation, through that grand interpreter, art, of the best possibilities of the soul. There is too much imperfection in our nature.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

[Enter CLEOBULA, the sister of Demosthenes, bearing a beautiful basket of fruit.]

CLEOBULA. Good-morrow, Xanthippe. Demosthenes, my brother, has just returned from the market-place, where he has stood all night watching your husband, deep in thought, waiting to hear him speak. He says that the streets were filled with people all night long; that they brought their mats and rugs and spread them upon the ground, and that not an eye was closed or an ear deaf during the whole night. Socrates stood silent, deep in thought. To-day light seems to have come to him, and he has been talking for hours. He has told such a beautiful story about a life beyond the grave; of this spirit, this soul that is within us, that shall never die. Demosthenes says that Athens has gone mad over Socrates; that his doctrines are so new, so beautiful, so comforting, that if he but command the people, they would fall down and worship him as a god.

XAN. Tell Demosthenes Xanthippe says, make Socrates go to work. This is the message from his starving wife.

CLE. I dare not go home with such a message. See here, he has sent this basket of fruit. When he gave it me he said: "Take you this to Xanthippe; hasten, sister mine, to bear my congratulations to the wisest man in all of Greece." Will you have it?

XAN. Cleobula, I do not take it because I am proud of being the wife of Socrates, but because I am starving and crave the food. Tell him that Demosthenes is a greater benefactor than Socrates, for he feeds the wife whom Socrates would starve in order that Socrates might feed the world.

Form is the garb of substance. It is the expressive symbol of a mysterious truth. It is the trademark of a hidden virtue. It is the actuality of the being. In a word, form is the plastic art of the ideal.—DELSARTE.



CLE. It will not be long, I ween, before your husband will return. The crowd had nearly all dispersed as I passed the market-place. I had one glimpse of Socrates, and he looked worn and famished. He will need refreshment when he returns, and will, no doubt, enjoy some of the fruit I have brought.

XAN. Not a morsel of it shall he have. I will give him broth and barley bread, for that is better than he deserves. Look you, ladies, is not this fruit beautiful and tempting? Methinks if I could only be well fed off cooling fruits like these, I should not have such a hot and hasty temper.

[*Socrates is heard calling out, "Xanthippe! Xanthippe! Xanthippe!"*]

XAN. Hark, was that not my husband's voice?

ASP. His call is weak and faint; answer him, Xanthippe. A good wife regardeth the call of her husband.  
[*Socrates calls, "Xanthippe! Xanthippe! Xanthippe!"*]

SAP. Xanthippe, I pray you heed your husband's call.

PHIL. Were it my husband, I should hasten to meet him.

[*Socrates calls, "Xanthippe! Xanthippe! Xanthippe!"*]

PY. I have no husband; but methinks that if I did have one, I should run to meet him before he had occasion to call.

[*Socrates calls, "Xanthippe! Xanthippe! Xanthippe!"*]

ASP. Woman, I pray you go to your husband.

SAP. You are unworthy of such a husband, and the gods should curse you for it.

XAN. Sappho, she who comes between husband and wife treads upon a dangerous sea. I know my duty.

The followers of art should be able, before and above all, to portray humanity in its essential truth, and according to the original tendency of each type. Mannerism and affectation should forever be proscribed—unless they are initiated as an exercise.—ARNAUD.



PHIL. I pray you do it, then.

[*Socrates calls, "Xanthippe! Xanthippe! Xanthippe!"*]

PR. By all that is holy, I pray you answer your husband.

CLE. Go get him food and drink.

[*Socrates calls, "Xanthippe! Xanthippe! Xanthippe!"*]

DAM. Xanthippe, if you are human, go to your husband. Were he a dog and did bark in a piteous way, I should give him food and drink. You are no more than an ingrate to scorn a man whom all Athens is ready to fall down and worship as a god. Were I Socrates, I should never call you wife, for you are a libel on such a sacred name. Woman, go to your husband.

XAN. Who commands Xanthippe? Damophila, you are a guest beneath my roof, or else that speech had been your last.

DAM. Pardon me again, Xanthippe. I, like you, have too hot and hasty a temper. I should have entreated, not commanded. Socrates is your husband; you are bound to him by ties the strongest and holiest; he is weary and sick, and needs your service; I pray you go to him.

[*Socrates calls, "Xanthippe! Xanthippe! Xanthippe!"*]

NIC. Xanthippe, all men are human. Socrates is a man, and therefore he is human. I beg you go to him and minister unto him.

[*Socrates calls, "Xanthippe! Xanthippe! Xanthippe!"*]

XAN. Sir, did you call?

SOCRATES [*behind the scenes, in a weak voice*]. Dearest mine, I am sick and weak; a little soup and barley bread, if you please.

XAN. A little soup and barley bread! I would you

Gesture is the direct agent of the heart. It is the fit manifestation of feeling. It is the revealer of thought, and the commentator upon speech. It is the elliptical expression of speech. It is the justification of the additional meanings of speech. In a word, it is the spirit of which speech is merely the letter. —DELSARTE.

were not so easily contented. You wretched man of dreams, if you would but turn your thoughts from heaven to earth, your table might be fit for kings. Yes, I'll come. I'll feed you until you are well satisfied and ready to go again to the market-place to spend the night in thinking, thinking, thinking.

[*Curtain falls.*]

## THE DOLL DRILL.

ADELAIDE NORRIS.

FOR the best effect in this charming drill, the girls should be chosen of different heights, the tallest pair in the centre, and the tiny ones at both ends. Their ages range between 8 and 12 years. They are dressed in black paper cambric dresses, made plain, with full skirts reaching to within three inches of the floor. The white nurse-apron should be at the same distance from the bottom of the dresses, and tie with strings of the same width. White mull kerchiefs around the shoulders, and white caps, complete the costumes. The dolls wear "baby dresses" of muslin, six inches below their feet. I find this a convenient length for handling; besides, it looks well.

They have no captain, and no one counts for them or calls the changes. A very slow march is best. When all have marked time, the signal is given, and they come out in pairs, the tallest leading. The dolls are carried on the left arm, with the right arm placed over them. The eyes of the nurses rest on the dolls until they face the audience.

*Conscious mental states are manifested by the play of the countenance, by the tones of the voice, and by gesture. Unconscious mental states, such as fixed forms or types of character, whether of thought, emotion, or will, manifest themselves in physiognomy and the automatic movements of the body.*—T. M. BALLIET.

1. March to centre, turn square corner, step to the front of stage; line divide in two divisions, march to right and left, turn, march half-way to the back, turn toward centre of stage, meet, march in pairs to the back. Then separate, march along the back to the outer sides of stage, then across the end nearly to the front.

2. March toward each other, but pass by. At the edge turn and march back as if to meet, but pass and turn once more. Then meet, and face the audience without signal.

The music, in quadruple time, should be rather slow. My pupils took their signal from the fourth note of the first measure, and were ready for the first *full* measure. I found the most difficulty in getting the faces expressive and keeping the eyes of the nurses on the infants.

#### MOVEMENTS.

##### *Dolls on Arms as in March.*

I. PRESENT. Clasp dolls with both hands, at the waist; on 1 hold at arm's length till 3; then bring back to chin. Repeat three times. Bring doll back to position on shoulder on third beat of fourth measure. (Repeat I.)

II. SUPPORT. Hold dolls at arm's length like a young baby, lying down on the left hand and forearm. On 3 swing back to left hip. Repeat three times. On 3 of fourth measure bring to position at the shoulder. (Repeat II.)

III. TOSS. Toss dolls four times, two beats; rest four beats. Repeat three times. The left hand should support the doll, the right hand in front at the waist. This movement is very pretty if the nurses look animated. (Repeat III.)

IV. AFFECTION. Hold dolls at the front, two counts, bring back and kiss, two counts. Repeat, filling four measures. (Repeat IV.)

Lack of elasticity in a body is disagreeable from the fact that, lacking suppleness, it seems as if it must, in falling, be broken, flattened, or injured: in a word, must lose something of the integrality of its form.—DELSARTE.

V. OBEEDIENCE. Hold doll in left hand at the waist straight out in front ; with the forefinger of the right hand make the gesture to indicate that doll must obey. Make eight movements ; return doll to position ; rest two measures. Faces of nurses expressive. (Repeat V.)

VI. BOWS. Dolls face audience and bow, four counts for each bow, four times. Position at shoulder, no rest. Nurses' heads tipped to one side as if looking to see the "pretty bows." (Repeat VI.)

VII. CHARGE. Take doll in hands, the right hand over and the left hand under the doll, the feet on the nurse's left hip, the head pointing out a little obliquely like a "bayonet charge." Stamp heavily with left foot, eight counts. Rest in position at shoulder, eight counts. (Repeat VII.)

VIII. COMPARE. Nurses tip heads together, two by two ; place dolls side by side for comparison, with pleased expression. On ninth count, back in position. Rest two measures. (Repeat VIII.)

IX. DISPLEASURE. Hold dolls at arm's length, with expression of displeasure, eight counts. Back in position, eight counts. (Repeat IX.)

X. FORGIVENESS. Hold dolls at arm's length, eight counts ; hug during eight counts, with dolls' heads over left shoulder. (Repeat X.)

Each movement requires 32 counts to make the music come out right. After a few rehearsals the children associate the movements with the music and need no "calls."

After Movement X., the dolls are dropped to the position of Movement II., and swung gently, while the nurses sing one verse of Brahms's "Lullaby," following it with the chorus of the Lullaby, from "Erminie." [The words and music for these are on pages 94, 95.] In this they are joined by an invisible chorus, singing the undertone "bye-bye." On commencing this latter selection, the house is gradually darkened, and the nurses march off, swinging their infants, singing more softly.

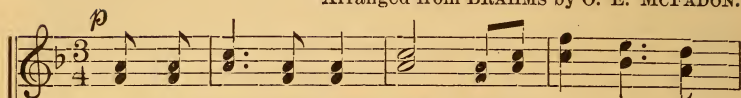
✱  
*It is not what we say that persuades, but the manner of saying it. The mind can be interested by speech, it must be persuaded by gesture. If the face bears no sign of persuasion, we do not persuade.*—DELAUMOSNE.  
✱



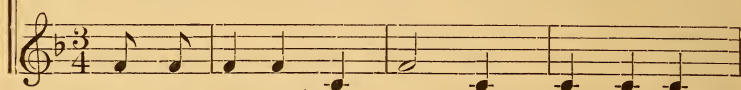

## LULLABY.

Arranged from BRAHMS by O. E. McFADON.

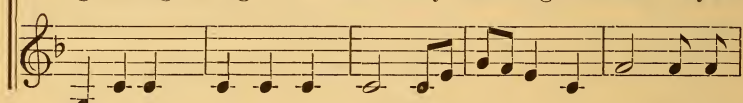
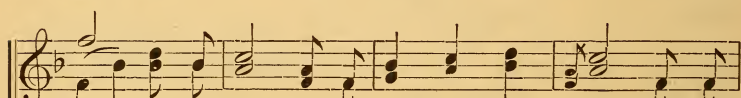
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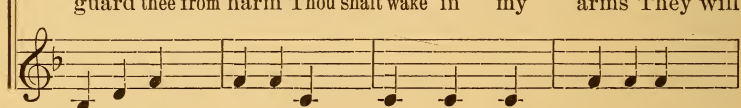
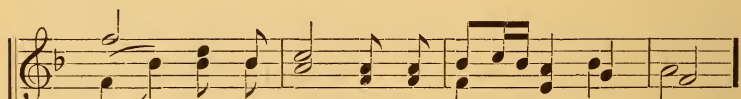
1. Lul - la - by and good-night With ros - es be-  
2. Lul - la - by and good-night Thy moth - er's de-

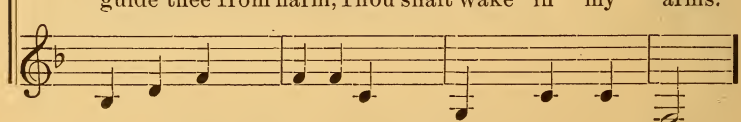
dight With lil - ies be - sted is ba-by's wee bed Lay thee  
light Bright angels a - round my dar-ling shall stand They will

down now and rest, May thy slum-ber be blest Lay thee  
guard thee from harm Thou shalt wake in my arms They will

down now and rest, May thy slum - ber be blest.  
guide thee from harm, Thou shalt wake in my arms.

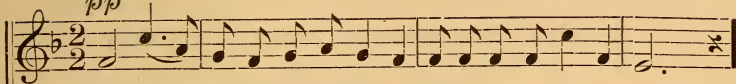




## LULLABY.

Arranged from "Erminie" by O. E. McFADON.

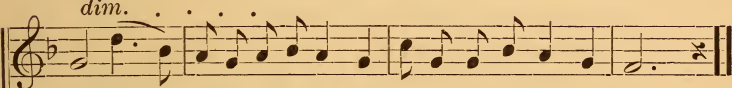
CHORUS.

*pp*

Bye bye drowsiness o'ertaking, Pretty little eyelids sleep,



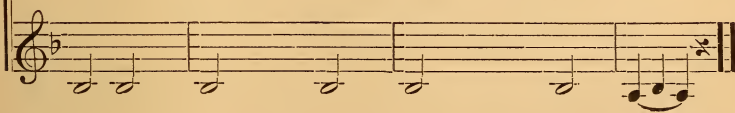
Bye bye bye bye Bye bye bye bye

*dim.*

Bye bye watching till thou 'rt waking Darling be thy slumber deep.



Byebye bye bye Bye bye bye.



## THE BELL OF INNISFARE.

[There is a legend of the "Bell of Innisfare," that if those who are in sickness and affliction can get some one to go and ring the bell on Christmas Eve, at twelve o'clock, there is a charm in the ringing at that particular hour which will restore all to health and happiness.]

'T WAS Christmas Eve, the feast so dear  
To little ones who wait its cheer;  
For Christmas Eve, where'er it be,  
Always brings songs, and joy, and glee.  
But Christmas Eve with all thy cheer,  
Thou still art greeted with a tear,  
Where, in a cold and cheerless room,  
Filled by the twilight's darkening gloom,  
A child by fever-bed doth watch,  
A mother's voice and look to catch;  
So sad to her, through blinding tears,  
The joyous Christmas Eve appears.

She sees each neighboring house grow bright,  
Till every window seems alight,  
And sounds of merriment begin;  
She hears afar the happy din.  
Her heart grows sadder still; but list!  
Their songs come floating through the mist,  
Their voices sound so sweet, so clear,  
That each word she can plainly hear.

"In the convent of Innisfare  
One ruined chapel still is there;  
It holds a bell with tone so fine,  
That when you draw the slender line,  
It works like magic, strange and rare,  
That little bell of Innisfare.

*In the vulgar man there is no reaction. In the man of distinction, on the contrary, motion is of slight extent, and reaction is enormous.—DELSARTE.*

That little bell of Innisfare  
Will cure your sick, if you but dare  
On Christmas Eve, at midnight hour,  
To try its wondrous healing power;  
We counsel you to hurry there,  
And ring the bell of Innisfare."

The song had softly passed away,  
When burst from her who suffering lay  
A sigh so deep, and full of smart,  
As if it came from breaking heart;  
And then, with lips and voice so weak,  
In feeble accents thus did speak:

"Ah ! that sweet bell of Innisfare,  
Oh! if your father had been there,  
Had he but lived till now, then I  
Should not in pain and sorrow die ;  
By sickness here no longer bound.  
Mary, my child, life would be found,  
If some good friend could now go there,  
And ring the bell of Innisfare."

Thus far she spake, then sank again,  
Stopped by the leaden weight of pain.  
Without, the night grew darker still,  
And silence reigned o'er vale and hill;  
But hark! a latch is drawn—nay, more,  
Some one comes through the creaking door;  
It is a girl, so small and slight,  
With plaid around her folded tight,  
With naked feet and head quite bare,

*The artist, according to his personal power of inspiration, should be able to portray a totality of superior and harmonious qualities, such as will compel any competent observer to recognize it as beautiful.—ARNAUD.*

Exposed to storm and midnight air;  
With torch and staff her way to find,  
She dashes on quick as the wind.

She only waited but to say,  
"May God protect me on my way."  
Up hill, through vale her pathway lay,  
Ever with step so swift and light.  
Oh God ! she's stumbled in her flight!  
Her lantern's broken on the ground!  
Its light is quenched, 'tis dark all round.  
The snow comes thicker, faster still,  
But she stops not for frost nor chill;  
To all she gives no heed or care,  
She thinks alone of Innisfare.  
Return in time, the ice is thin,  
It cracks, 'tis almost breaking in!  
From block to block, still safe from ill,  
She springs to land, and mounts the hill.

The ruined chapel she must find,  
With pointed tower high in the wind;  
From the old tower there glances far  
That little bell, like some fair star.  
The door is open to her feet;  
Her work of love is now complete.  
Now, draw the rope the bell to ring,  
That to thy mother health will bring.

What seek'st thou, child ? why wait'st thou on ?  
Ring it—oh, woe ! the rope is gone !  
There at her feet, decayed and worn,  
It lies in fragments, old and torn.

*The soul which stops to contemplate its wings will never rise.—DELSARTE.*

The staircase, too, that led the way,  
Has fallen to time and fire a prey.

Unhappy child! The cruel wind  
Seems mocking at thy faith, unkind;  
In vain thou cam'st through storm and snow,  
In vain o'er icy lakes didst go,  
Vain thy despairing, upstretched arm,  
To ring the bell thou hast no charm.

The clock now strikes the midnight hour—  
If heaven help not, who else has power?  
She knelt and prayed: "O Saviour, dear,  
Do Thou Thy sorrowing child now hear:  
My mother told me Thou didst come,  
Year after year, to each child's home;  
When they were bad Thou past didst go,  
But to the good Thy gifts didst flow.  
Oh, now remember me, I pray,  
And I will thank Thee day by day,  
If health and strength may come again  
To my poor mother, sick with pain!"

And faster even as she speaks,  
The tears stream down the poor child's cheeks.  
But ere the twelfth stroke of the clock  
Had sounded over lake and rock,  
High in its groove the bell doth move,  
And swinging wide, from side to side,  
Peal after peal rings in the air,  
It rings, the bell of Innisfare!

*Gesture is the direct agent of the soul, while language is analytic and successive.*—DELAUMOSNE.



'Twas God that heard that earnest prayer,  
That faith and love had offered there;  
And as that bell, with tone so clear,  
Rang o'er the land, the child could hear,  
Mixed in its tones, like angels' song,  
Her mother's voice, soft, float along.  
Saved ! saved ! it said, with music rare,  
The little bell of Innisfare.

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### ANNE HATHAWAY.

ONCE on a time, when jewels flashed,  
And moonlit fountains softly splashed,  
And all the air was sweet and bright  
With music, mirth, and deft delight,  
A courtly dame drew, laughing, near  
A poet—greatest of his time,  
And chirped a question in his ear,  
With voice like silver bells in chime:  
“Good Mr. Shakespeare, I would know  
The name thy lady bore, in sooth,  
Ere thine. Nay, little time ago  
It was—for we still mark her youth;  
Some high-born name, I trow, and yet,  
Altho' I've heard it, I forget.”  
Then answered he, with dignity,  
Yet blithely—for the hour was gay,  
“My lady's name—Anne Hathaway.”

“And good, sweet sir,” the dame pursued,  
Too fair and winsome to be rude,

*Art is the telescope of a supernatural world.—DELSARTE.*

" 'Tis whispered here and whispered there,  
 By doughty knights and ladies fair,  
 That—that—well, that her royal lord  
     Does e'en obey her lightest will.  
 Now, my good spouse—I pledge my word—  
     Tho' loving well doth heed me ill;  
 How art thou conquered, prithee, tell,"  
     She pleaded with her pretty frown;  
 " I fain would know what mighty spell  
     Can bring a haughty husband down."  
 She ceased, and raised her eager face  
 To his, with laughing, plaintive grace.  
 Then answered he, with dignity,  
 Yet blithely—for the hour was gay,  
 " Ah, lady, I can only say  
 Her name again—Anne Hath—a—way."

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## THE MINISTER'S HOUSEKEEPER.

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HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. ARRANGED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

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**W**AL, you see, when Parson Carryl's wife died, my  
 cousin Huldý undertook to keep house for him.  
 She was jest as handsome a gal to look at as a feller  
 could have, and a nice, well-behaved young gal. I've  
 walked ten miles of a Sunday mornin' jest to play the  
 bass-viol in the same singers' seat with her. But you  
 know how 'tis in parishes; there allers is women that  
 thinks the minister's affairs belongs to them. And so  
 Mis' Pipperidge and Mis' Deakin Blodgett and Mis'  
 Sawin got their heads together a-talkin' about things.

*Affectation is in the arts the equivalent of sophistry in logic, of the false in  
 morals, of hypocrisy in religion.*—ARNAUD.

"Poor man," says Mis' Pipperidge, "what can that child do toward takin' the care of all that place! It takes a mature woman to tread in Mis' Carryl's shoes."

"That it does," says Mis' Blodgett; "and when things once get to runnin' down hill, there ain't no stoppin' on 'em," says she.

Then Mis' Sawin she took it up. "I must say, Huldy's a gal that's always too ventersome about takin' 'sponsibilities she don't know nothin' about."

Wal, the upshot on't was, they fussed till they'd dranked up all the tea in the tea-pot, and then they went down and called on the parson, and told him that it was no way to leave everything to a young chit like Huldy, and that he ought to be lookin' about for an experienced woman. The parson he thanked 'em, but he thought to himself, "Huldy is a good gal; but I oughtn't to be a-leavin' everything to her,—it's too hard on her. I ought to be instructin', and guidin', and helpin' of her." So at it he went; and Lordy massy! didn't Huldy hev a time on't when the minister began to come out of his study, and went to see to things!

"Huldy," says he one day, "you ain't experienced out doors, and when you want to know anything you must come to me."

"Yes, sir," says Huldy.

"Now, Huldy," says the parson, "you must be sure to save the turkey-eggs, so that we can have a lot of turkeys for Thanksgiving."

"Yes, sir," says she; and she opened the pantry-door and showed him a nice dishful she'd been a-savin' up. Wal, the next day the parson's hen-turkey was found killed. Huldy, she felt bad about it, 'cause she'd set her

✠ *It is not absolutely true to say that the head is in the eccentric state because it is raised; for it may be that, raised as it is, the direction of the eye may be even higher than it, and, in that case, the head might, although raised, present the aspect of the concentric state.*—DELSARTE. ✠

heart on raisin' the turkeys, and says she, "Oh, dear! I don't know what I shall do."

"Do, Huldy?" says the parson; "why there's the other turkey; out there by the door and a fine bird, too, he is."

Sure enough, there was the old tom-turkey a-struttin' and a-sidlin' and a-quitterin' and a-floutin' his tail-feathers in the sun, like a lively young widower, all ready to begin life over again.

"But," says Huldy, "you know *he* can't set on eggs."

"He can't? I'd like to know why," says the parson. "He shall set on eggs, and hatch 'em, too. What else be they good fer? You jest bring out the eggs, now, and put 'em in the nest, and I'll make him set on 'em."

"O doctor!" says Huldy, all in a tremble; cause, you know, she didn't want to contradict the minister, "I never heard that a tom-turkey would set on eggs."

But she took the eggs out, and fixed 'em all nice in the nest; and then she come back and found old Tom a-skirmishin' with the parson pretty lively, I tell ye. Ye see, old Tom didn't take to the idee at all; and he flopped and gobbled, and fit the parson; and the parson's wig got 'round so that his cue stuck out straight over his ear; but he'd got his blood up. Ye see, the old doctor was used to carryin' his p'int o' doctrine, so finally he made a dive, and ketched him by the neck and stroked him down, and put Huldy's apron 'round him.

"There, Huldy," he says, quite red in the face, "we've got him now;" and he travelled off to the barn with him as lively as a cricket.

Huldy came behind, jest chokin' with laugh.

*The first great thing to be acquired is flexibility of the joints. Free the channels of expression, and the current of nervous force can rush through them as a stream of water rushes through a channel, unclogged by obstacles.*

—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

"Now, Huldy, we'll crook his legs and set him down," says the parson, when they got to the nest; "you see he is gettin' quiet, and he'll set there all right."

And the parson he sot him down, and old Tom he sot there solemn enough, and held his head down all droopin', lookin' like a rail pious old cock, as long as the parson sot by him.

"There, you see how still he sets," says the parson.

Huldy was 'most dyin' for fear she should laugh. "I'm afraid he'll get up," says she, "when you do."

"Oh, no, he won't," says the parson, quite confident. "There, there," says he, layin' his hands on him, as if pronouncin' a blessin'. But when the parson riz up, old Tom he riz up too, and began to march over the eggs.

"Stop, now!" says the parson. "I'll make him get down agin; hand me that corn-basket; we'll put that over him." So he crooked old Tom's legs and got him down agin; and they put the basket over him, and then they both stood and waited.

"That'll do the thing, Huldy," says the parson.

"I don't know about it," says Huldy.

"Oh, yes, it will, child. I understand," says he. Jest as he spoke the basket riz right up and stood, and they could see old Tom's long legs.

"I'll make him stay down, confound him," says the parson; for, ye see, parsons is men, like the rest on us, and the doctor had got his spunk up. "You jest hold him a minute, and I'll get somethin' that'll make him stay, I guess;" and out he went to the fence, and brought in a long, thin, flat stone, and laid it on old Tom's back.

Dynamic reflections are produced by three movements: direct movements, rotary movements, and movements of flexion in the arc of a circle.—DELSARTE.



Old Tom he wilted down considerable under this, and looked raily as if he was goin' to give in. He stayed still there a good long spell, and the minister and Huldý left him and come up to the house; but they hadn't more than got in the door before they see old Tom a-hippin' along, as high steppin' as ever, sayin' "Talk! talk! talk!" and "quitter! quitter! quitter!" and struttin' and gobblin'.

"Oh, my eggs!" says Huldý, "I'm afraid he's smashed them!"

And sure enough, there they was, smashed flat enough under the stone.

Wal, next week Huldý she jest got a lot o' turkey-eggs and set a hen on 'em, and said nothin'; and in good time there was as nice a lot o' turkey-chicks as ever ye see.

Not long arter he took it into his head that Huldý ought to have a pig to be a-fattin' with the buttermilk, and old Tim Bigelow told him if he'd call over he'd give him a little pig. So he went for a man, and told him to build a pig-pen out by the well, and have it all ready when he come home with the pig.

Wal, the carpenter he didn't come till most the middle of the arternoon; and then he sort o' idled, fixed the well-curb, and went off and said he'd come and do the pig-pen next day. Wal, arter dark, Parson Carryl he driv into the yard, full chizel, with the pig. He'd tied up his mouth to keep him from squeelin'; and he see what he thought was the pig-pen—he was rather near-sighted,—and so he ran and threw piggy over, and went into the house quite delighted.

*Probably not one man in a hundred ever stopped to think that he cannot make a single gesture with the unconscious grace of a child or an animal, for the simple reason that an arbitrary volition is so impacted in each muscle that he controls every sinew artificially without knowing it. He is unconsciously constricted from head to foot.—NYM CRINKLE.*

"There, Huldy, I've got you a nice little pig," says he.

"Dear me!" says Huldy; "where have you put him?"

"Why, out there in the pig-pen, to be sure."

"Oh, dear me!" says Huldy, "that's the well-curb; there ain't no pig-pen built," says she.

"Lordy massy!" says the parson. "Then I've thrown the pig in the well!"

Wal, Huldy she worked and worked, and finally she fished piggy out in the bucket, but he was dead as a door-nail; and she got him out o' the way quietly, and didn't say much; and the parson, he took to a great Hebrew book in his study, and says he, "Huldy, I ain't much in temporals," says he.

Wal, Mis' Deakin Blodgett an' Mis' Pipperidge begun to talk that it raily wasn't proper, such a young gal to be stayin' there, who everybody could see was a-settin' her cap for the minister. Mis' Pipperidge said that so long as she looked on Huldy as the hired gal she hadn't thought much about it; but Huldy was takin' on airs as an equal, an' appearin' as mistress o' the house in a way that would make talk if it went on. And Mis' Pipperidge she driv 'round up to Deakin Abner Snow's, and down to Mis' 'Lijah Perry's, and asked them if they wasn't afraid that the way that the parson and Huldy was a-goin' on might make talk.

Finally Mis' Sawin she says to Huldy, "My dear, didn't you never think that folk would talk about you and the minister?"

"No; why should they?" says Huldy, quite innocent.

"Wal, dear," says she, "I think it's a shame; but they say you're tryin' to catch him."

*Outward gesture being only the echo of the inward gesture which gave birth to it and rules it, should be inferior to it in development, and should be in some sort diaphanous.*—DELSARTE.

Huldy was a gal o' spirit, but it made her drefful uncomfortable. The minister he had the same thing from one of his deakins, and when he saw Huldy so kind o' silent, he says to her, "What's the matter, my child?"

"Oh, sir!" says Huldy, "is it improper for me to be here?"

"No, dear," says the minister, "but ill-natured folks will talk; but there is one way we can stop it, Huldy—if you will marry me. You'll make me very happy, and I'll do all I can to make you happy. Will you?"

Next Sunday mornin', when the minister walked up the aisle with Huldy, all in white, arm-in-arm with him, and he opened the minister's pew, and handed her in as if she was a princess, wal, I guess there was a rustlin' among the bunnets. Mis' Pipperidge gin a great bounce, like corn poppin' on a shovel, and her eyes glared through her glasses at Huldy as if they'd a sot her a-fire; and everybody in the meetin'-house was a-starin', I tell ye.

Wal, arter meetin' they all come 'round the parson and Huldy at the door, shakin' hands and laughin'; for by that time they was about agreed that they'd got to let putty well alone.

"Why, Parson Carryl," says Mis' Deakin Blodgett, "how you've come it over us."

"Yes," says the parson, with a kind o' twinkle in his eye. "I thought," says he, "as folks wanted to talk about Huldy and me, I'd give 'em somethin' wuth talkin' about."

✠ *Unlike speech, which differs with different nationalities, the language of gesture is the same among all classes, varying only in degree or intensity. A Frenchman uses the same muscles to express approval that an Italian uses; a Russian frowns as does an American, given the same emotion. An Englishman manifests disgust by the action of certain mouth-muscles, under the same emotion, as does an American Indian.*—MRS. FRANK STUART PARKER. ✠

## A TRAGEDY OF SEDAN.

ARRANGED BY IDA K. HINDS.

I HAD seen him in battle, and he was a man  
 To watch in a conflict. I'd seen him when death  
 Struck down at his feet the one comrade he loved;  
 But never before, upon field or in camp,  
 Had beheld in his face such a look of the grave  
 As he brought yester night to the door of my tent.  
 So dread in suggestion of anguish, I leapt  
 In dismay to my feet. Was he ill? Was he hurt?

But at that  
 He was straight at my side with a bound. "Ay, in  
 grief!  
 And you talk of it, you! talk of grief! but 'tis easy.  
 We all talk of grief. But enough: I must tell  
 You the whole or go mad. My friend," and his eyes  
 Glared wildly on mine through his thick, fallen hair—  
 "Have you loved? Yes? In the pause  
 Of the death-dealing guns one may ask, may he not,  
 Such a question as that of a man?"

For reply  
 I drew from my bosom a curl that I kissed,  
 And put back on my heart without words. 'Twas  
 enough;  
 He bent down at my side with a cry: "Is she fair?  
 Has she eyes like a dove and a step like a deer,  
 So gentle and wild? Do you love her—O heaven!—  
 With the force of your body, your spirit, and heart?  
 Ah! 'tis folly to ask. A woman must die

*Every tone necessarily contains the tonic, its generator, the dominant, its engendered, and the mediant, which proceeds from the other two. The reunion of these three tones, which makes them into one, forms the perfect chord.—*  
 DELSARTE.

Or turn false to be loved so. Pray heaven  
You may die ere you come to a passion like that!"

Looking down,  
He took from his finger a ring, and then said:  
"She was pledged to me, friend; was my hope from a  
child;  
Was my life, you might say. In the mesh of her glance  
All my being was thrall'd. Not a dawn rose upon me  
But I woke with the thought of her beauty. Ah, I know  
Such a love is not good, that its passion undoes  
What its purity makes; but a man cannot choose  
His fate from the heavens, and this love, as it was,  
Was my fate.

"Well, her heart gave response to my suit,  
And we had been wedded two long years ago.  
But love is ambitious. To give her a home  
I left her, and, far from her voice and her smile,  
Worked my way up to fortune. Oh, the long, long  
months!  
But they passed, and at length  
Came the day of return. Ah, that day! Like a flame  
It flares ever before me. Her looks and her smiles  
Will not flit, will not fly. As we walked up the street  
The bells broke out ringing. For three months of doom  
I have heard them; they never have ceased in my ears.

"But no dwelling on that. 'Tis enough  
I was happy that day. Ah, you wonder what now!  
You, sitting at ease in your tent, with the tress  
Of a tender, true woman like balm on your breast,  
Wonder what could have turned all this rapture to woe

*It is not ideas that move the masses; it is gestures. We easily reach the heart and soul through the senses. Music acts especially on the senses. It purifies them, it gives intelligence to the hand, it disposes the heart to prayer.*  
—DELAUMOSNE.



In a moment. Ah, God! 'twas not much, not much!  
Only this: When I rose in the dusk from my guests  
('Twas my wedding-eve, friend) my beloved was gone!  
Yes, yes, gone as certain as joy—  
Gone, gone, gone, gone! Not a word of farewell,  
Not a look; just that smile that was love, or like love,  
And then this great gulf.

“ Oh, may the world  
Grow old and shrink up in the hands of the Lord  
Ere another night creep by like that! Not till morn  
Did they tell me the whole—how for weeks he had been  
In the town by her side; stealing up in the dusk  
To drop a stray rose in her hand—I say  
It was not until morning they told me all this;  
Meantime she was gone.

“ Well, I lived—lived to seek him.  
Do you know what that means? By the chances of war  
You have been in your time the hunted, spent deer.  
Have you e'er been the hound? Can you reckon of  
days  
When, with fire in your blood and revolt in your brain,  
You wandered the world with your eyes on the face  
Of each man that you met? And the nights—  
The nights without sleep, and the dreams,  
The visions that swam in the air, and made hot  
The breath of the north wind; the doubts and the hopes!

“ For three months I lived thus,  
And then came despair. From the German frontier  
Rose a clamor for soldiers. I heard, and grew calm.

✠  
The most powerful of all gestures is that which affects the spectator without  
his knowing it.—DELSARTE.  
✠

‘It is well!’ I exclaimed. ‘Men are shot in the field;  
Let the enemy slay me.’ So I came to the war.”

He paused here a moment, and drew from his breast  
A crumpled white paper, streaked over with blood,  
And laid it before me.

“You say this was anguish,” he cried, “but I say  
It was nothing—just nothing. My friend, can you think  
What it were, or might be, if the woman you love—  
Nay, nay, hear me out—should be walking above  
The horrid, steep side of a gulf, and you saw  
Her footsteps draw nearer and nearer, and yet  
Were too far to shriek warning; and at last, as you  
looked,

Behold her slip over!—those eyes that you love,  
The forehead, the hair—saw her struggle and catch  
At some dizzy small branch that would hold but a  
breath,

And you yet afar? Can you think what it were  
To hear her shriek out with assurance you’d heed  
And would come, and that instant, while heaven and  
earth

Were one glare, and you rushed, to be caught, man, be  
caught

In a network of hell which you could not escape,  
While she—your heart’s own—O death! Yet is that  
My soul-torment. Look here!” and his shaking hand  
smoothed

The white paper before me. “Did you think she was  
false?

*Exceptional talents require an exceptional public who can understand them  
and make them popular by applauding and explaining them.—ARNAUD.*

She was true, friend, was true; true as light, true as  
heaven.

I have known it three hours.

“Beguiled, do you see?

Wooed away from my side with some smooth, hurried  
tale,

Till the length of the garden lay 'twixt us. Ah! ah!  
Is there vengeance in hell for such villains? The rest?  
You can guess how it happened—his sudden appeal—  
The carriage—the horses—her cry which we heard not—  
The rush and the night. Do you doubt it is true?  
It is written here. See the tremulous lines  
How they cross and recross. But she's true! 'tis  
enough.

Do you see all my anguish?”

With hand and with voice

I strove in my pity to calm him; but he,  
Staggering backward, went on: “'Tis not all. She is  
held

In his power by his spies! he would wed her—great  
heaven!

Make her countess or something; just stab her, I say!  
And she calls me, entreats me by all I adore,  
To come quick. Ha, ha!” and his awful laugh whirled  
On the night wind. “Come quick! And I'm bound!

“How it came to this spot, when, I know not.  
It was put in my hand as I strode from the field  
By some one who cried, ‘If you hasten, perhaps  
You have time still to save her.’ Away to the chief

*Sound contains three sounds: that of the tonic, the dominant, and the mediant. The tonic (Father) necessarily generates the dominant (Son), and the mediant (Holy Ghost) proceeds necessarily from the first two.—DELSARTE.*

I hurried, a madman. What was France to me now,  
Or the world? I fell down at his feet in despair;  
Told him all; showed my billet—in vain, all in vain!  
And to-morrow's the day of the battle!"

As in that

He had touched the whole depth of his woe, he flung up  
His arms to the sky for a moment, and then  
Sank down like one shot. When I rose from his side,  
The dread morn of battle flamed high in the east.

Do you ask me for more? Lift the end of that cloth  
And behold! It is calm now, you see, sirs, quite calm.  
'Twas not so yester eve. When he fell, all the din  
Of the battle served not to o'erwhelm from my ears  
The shriek that he gave.

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## HAUNTED BY A SONG.

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TRANSLATED AND ADAPTED FROM THE FRENCH.

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[Those who have heard a catching melody at the opera and have been haunted by it for days, under all circumstances—and who has not thus suffered?—will appreciate this monologue. In each place where the word is repeated several times, the reciter will fit them to the tune of the song and, of course, sing them.—EDITOR.]

JONES [*enters, pale and haggard*].

I AM all out of sorts; I am miserable, I am wretched.  
I am quite a different creature from what I was two  
days ago. I was all right then. I went to the theatre,  
to the Casino. The play they gave was awfully funny.  
There was a young lady in it, and a young man who

✠ It is easy to distinguish the man of head, of heart, and of action. The first makes many gestures of the head; the second many of the shoulders; the last moves the arms often and inappropriately.—DELAUMOSNE. ✠

Music of Song in "Haunted by a Song."

*Allegretto.* :8:

wanted to marry the young lady, and some people who wanted to prevent the marriage, and some more people who wanted the marriage to take place—in short, I forget all that happened, but it came out all right; they

Inflection is the life of speech; the mind lies in the articulative values, in the distribution of these articulations and their progressions. The soul of speech is in gesture.—DELSARTE.



got married in the end. Then they were all very happy, and they sang a song, tra la la la la la, etc. [*Sings the whole tune.*]

Of course, I felt happy, too, as I left the theatre, for it was such a pretty air. It was very cold. I turned up my collar around my ears and hurried home, tra la la la, etc. When I reached my door, I rang the bell, ding, ding, ding, ding, ding, ding. I live on the top floor; I climbed the stairs quietly [*singing under his breath*], tra la la la la la la la. I lighted my candle la la, undressed la la la, got into bed and fell asleep. [*Snores on the same tune.*]

The next morning when I awoke the weather was superb, and I was in excellent mood! I sprang up, tra la la la, plunged my head in the water, fl fl fl fl fl fl. I was in the best of spirits! Somebody knocked at my door. I went to open; it was my landlady, who handed in a letter. [*Makes the motion of opening the letter and reading, while he sings.*] Tra la la la la la la—oh! dear me! my poor aunt! on her death-bed! Quick! my hat, my overcoat, my umbrella! I reach the street, I hail a cab—"Coachman, Grand Central depot! A dollar extra for you if you go fast, fast, fast, fast!"

I reached the station, left my umbrella behind me in the cab, cab, cab. No matter, I caught the train, train, train! [*Out of breath.*] It was the express, press, press, press.

My poor aunt! I was fond of my poor aunt, even if she were only an aunt by marriage. When I arrived she died in my arms. I was distressed, tressed, tressed! Oh! I wish I could get rid of this tune. I had to attend

❖ The human body may be regarded as the expression of the soul. Hence it is possible to read a man's character, and even his very thoughts, in his countenance and manner. Hence every change in character, as it becomes fixed, produces a corresponding change in the countenance. Passion not only corrodes the heart, but also disfigures the expression of the face.—T. M. BALLET. ❖

to everything—newspapers, death-notices, tra la la la la la la la la. That tune was with me even as I followed her body to the grave. The undertaker said to me: “You seem all broken up, sir.” “Oh!” I answered, “I am in despair pair, pair, pair, pair, pair ! ! !” I hate it! I abominate it! I—well, as long as I can’t get rid of it, I shall use it to express my grief. [*Sings.*]

I have just lost my poor auntie,  
I have just laid her in the ground,  
A small income she has left me,  
Therefore to mourn her I am bound.

She was ever a good, kind woman,  
And her loss is to me severe,  
For I was her favorite nephew,  
So I hasten to drop a tear. Tra la la.

Well, all was over at last. I took the train back to New York. My head was ready to burst, burst, burst. I got out at the Grand Cen-cen-cen-tral Depot, pot. I hurried through like a mad, mad, mad man, knocked down everybody, took the first street in front of me, then the first one to the left, the next one to right, right, right, another one to the left, brought up at the East River, gazed at the water, ter, ter, ter. Ah! never to sing that any more! To die! I threw myself into the river and was drowned gl gl gl gl gl. [*Sighs with satisfaction.*]

When I came to, I was in the station-house. My clothes were drying before the fire, and that cursed tune was still throbbing through my brain. Tra la la la la la la la la la, etc. [*Exit in despair, humming the tune.*]

Sound is the reflection of the divine image. In sound there are three reflex images: the reflex of life, the reflex of the intellect, the reflex of love.—  
DELSARTE.

## AUCTIONING OFF THE BABY.

WHAT am I offered for Baby?  
 Dainty, dimpled and sweet  
 From the curls above his forehead  
 To the beautiful rosy feet;  
 From the tips of the wee pink fingers  
 To the light of the clear brown eye,  
 What am I offered for Baby?  
 Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy

What am I offered for Baby?  
 "A shopful of sweets?" Ah, no!  
 That's too much beneath his value  
 Who is sweetest of all below!  
 The naughty, beautiful darling!  
 One kiss from his rosy mouth  
 Is better than all the dainties  
 Of East, or West, or South!

What am I offered for Baby?  
 "A pile of gold?" Ah, dear,  
 Your gold is too hard and heavy  
 To purchase my brightness here.  
 Would the treasures of all the mountains,  
 Far in the wonderful lands,  
 Be worth the clinging and clasping  
 Of these dear little peach-bloom hands?

So, what am I offered for Baby?  
 "A rope of diamonds?" Nay,  
 If your brilliants were larger and brighter  
 Than stars in the Milky Way,

*Articulate language is weak because it is successive. It must be enunciated phrase by phrase; by words, syllables, letters, consonants, and vowels.—DELAUMOSNE.*

Would they ever be half so precious  
 As the light of those lustrous eyes,  
 Still full of the heavenly glory  
 They brought from beyond the skies?

Then, what am I offered for Baby?  
 "A heart full of love and a kiss?"  
 Well, if anything ever could tempt me,  
 'Twould be such an offer as this!  
 But how can I know if your loving  
 Is tender, and true, and divine  
 Enough to repay what I'm giving  
 In selling this sweetheart of mine?

So we will not sell the Baby!  
 Your gold and gems and stuff,  
 Were they ever so rare and precious,  
 Would never be half enough!  
 For what would we care, my dearies,  
 What glory the world put on  
 If our beautiful darling were—going;  
 If our beautiful darling were—gone!

## THE LITTLE WHITE BEGGARS.

HELEN W. LUDLOW.

THE small waves came frolicking in from the sea,  
 Leaping the rocks where the big breakers roar;  
 Snowy crests tossing, so proud to be free,  
 Racing and chasing in baby-like glee  
 Up the sand slope to the beach cabin door.  
 Throned on the post of the sea-looking gate,  
 Safe in the fold of my sheltering arm,

*Breathing is a threefold act: inspiration, suspension, expiration.*—DELSARTE.

Sat three-year old Dick, like a king in his state,  
Little feet drumming at rapturous rate—  
Small King Canute, do the waves own thy charm?

Do I slander the soul of my small human boy?  
“Look out, then, my Dick, over ocean’s blue floor,  
And tell me what fancies those deep thoughts employ.  
Ha! Dick, see them come! Do you join in the joy  
Of the little white horses all racing for shore?”

The tiny, uplifted arm paused in the air,  
The blue eyes grew thoughtful, the breeze-tousled  
head  
Shook sunbeams around, and the sweet little pair  
Of coral lips, trembling with utterance rare,  
“Doze isn’t white horses,” he earnestly said.

“What, not little horses, Dick? See how they run,  
All their curly white manes floating back on the sea,  
Dashing the drops up to shine in the sun,  
Racing and chasing—what glorious fun!”

“No, no; doze is ‘ittle white beggars,” said he.

“‘ittle white beggars,” he murmured again.

“Oh, little white breakers, you mean, I suppose.”

“*Not* ‘ittle white b’akers”—suggestion was vain,  
My wisdom rejected with baby disdain—

“‘ittle white beggars dey is; I knows.”

“Little white beggars—well, that’s an idea!

Then perhaps you can tell so we’ll all understand,  
What these little white beggars come begging for here?”  
And the soft baby lips whispered, close to my ear,

“Dey begs for de wocks, an’ de sea-weed, an’ sand.”

*Gesture is magnetic, speech is not so. Through gesture we subdue the most  
ferocious animals.*—DELAUMOSNE.



## GRANDFATHER WATTS'S PRIVATE FOURTH.

H. C. BUNNER.

GRANDFATHER WATTS used to tell us boys  
That a Fourth wan't a Fourth without any noise,  
He would say, with a thump of his hickory stick,  
That it made an American right down sick,  
To see his sons on the nation's day  
Sit round in a sort of a listless way,  
With no oration and no trained band,  
No firework show and no root beer stand,  
While his grandsons, before they were out of bibs,  
Were ashamed—great Scot!—to fire off squibs.

And so each Independence morn  
Grandfather Watts took his powder-horn  
And the flint-lock shotgun his father had  
When he fought under Schuyler, a country lad.  
And Grandfather Watts would start and tramp  
Ten miles to the woods at Beaver camp;  
For Grandfather Watts used to say—and scowl—  
That a decent chipmunk, or woodchuck, or owl  
Was better company, friendly or shy,  
Than folks who didn't keep Fourth of July;  
And so he would pull his hat down on his brow,  
And march for the woods sou'east by sou'.

But once—ah! long, long years ago;  
For grandfather's gone where good men go—  
One hot, hot Fourth, by ways of our own,  
Such short cuts as boys have always known,  
We hurried and followed the dear old man

*Every impression, to become a sensation, must first be perceived by the intelligence; and thus we may say of the sensation that it is a definite impression.—DELSARTE.*

Beyond where the wilderness began,  
To the deep black woods at the foot of the dump,  
And there was a clearing and a stump—

A stump in the heart of a great, wide wood;  
And there on that stump our grandfather stood,  
Talking and shouting out there in the sun,  
And firing that funny old flint-lock gun  
Once in a minute, his head all bare,  
Having his Fourth of July out there—  
The Fourth of July he used to know  
Back in eighteen and twenty, or so.

First, with his face to the heaven's blue,  
He read the "Declaration" through;  
And then, with gestures to left and right,  
He made an oration erudite,  
Full of words six syllables long;  
And then our grandfather broke into song!  
And, scaring the squirrels in the trees,  
Gave "Hail, Columbia!" to the breeze.

And I tell you the old man never heard  
When we joined in the chorus, word for word!  
But he sang out strong in the bright blue sky,  
And if voices joined in his Fourth of July,  
He heard them as echoes from days gone by.

And when he had done, we all slipped back  
As still as we came, on our twisting track,  
While words more clear than the flint-lock shots  
Rang in our ears. And Grandfather Watts?  
He shouldered the gun his father bore  
And marched off home, nor'west by nor'.

*The plastic art allies itself particularly to the physical constitution, but the physique cannot be perfectly beautiful unless it manifests intellectual and moral faculties.—ARNAUD.*

## A MODERN VERSION OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

JOSEPH BARBER.

I N the city of Venice, blank-blank Anno Domini,  
Lived one Signor Antonio, who seemed, to the  
common eye,

As much richer than any who there turned a penny,  
As the richest plum-pudding is richer than hominy.  
He had made piles of rocks by shrewd corners in stocks;  
Had "collateral" no end in his Herring's strong box;  
Owned of steamers whole lines, several Idaho mines,  
And had ne'er known financial disaster;  
In short, was a man of pith, pluck, and *elan*,  
In whom nature had blent, on the composite plan,  
The vim of the well-known Cornelius Van,  
With the prudence of William B. Astor.

To him came one day, in a terrible way,  
Bassanio, his friend, who'd been cleaned out in play,  
And says he: "Won't you loan me three thousand, now  
say?"

It's all right; I've resolved my addresses to pay  
To that Belmont girl, Portia, the heiress.  
Her affections I'll win—Tony, tip us your fin;  
My hand on't, I'll cancel the debt with her tin,  
When together, her brown granite palace within,  
We set up our Penates and Lares."

"Not a word more, dear Bass," said Antonio; "the lass  
You shall marry if my help can bring it to pass;  
But I'm short of the ready, just now, by the mass!

*Speech is an act posterior to will, itself posterior to love; this again posterior to judgment, posterior in its turn to memory, which, finally, is posterior to the impression.—DELSARTE.*

Having largely invested in cotton.  
 Never mind about that, though, my paper's first-class  
 And the cash can be easily gotten."

The friends then went forth and found Shylock, a Jew,  
 Accustomed good bills and good Christians to "do,"  
 To whom said Antonio: "Here, Shy, you Yahoo,  
 Advance me three thousand for three months, and you  
 May prescribe your own terms as a lender."  
 Quoth the Hebrew:\* "I will; here's a quill; draw a bill,  
 And in lieu of all interest (I won't take a mill,  
 Though you've oft called me usurer, and treated me  
 ill)

Say a pound of your flesh—this is only a joke—  
 Shall be mine, should the contract on your part be broke  
 Ere your ninety-day note I surrender."

The queer bargain was made, the three thousand was  
 paid,

And Bassanio, with young Gratiano, his aide,  
 Went to Belmont to woo the before-mentioned maid.  
 (Mind, by Belmont I don't mean that blandest of  
 bankers,

Who owns lots of thoroughbreds, regular spankers,  
 But a home near Lake Como, whereat that young *homo*,  
 Bassanio, expected to play major-domo.)

Arrived there, the guest to make merry was pressed,  
 For Portia of all her beaux liked him the best;  
 And admitted if she could but have her behest,  
 No power under heaven should sunder 'em.

---

\* Here is offered an opportunity to insert Shylock's reply from the original.

*Art is only valuable as it expresses goodness and greatness in the soul. Imitation may imitate the expression, but it can always be detected as imitation, and resembles truth as nearly as the cloud on a painted canvas is like one on heaven's canopy.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

But, alas! her fair self and, still worse, all her pelf  
 Had been willed by her father, cranky old elf,  
 To the man who should choose, from three jars on a  
                  shelf,  
 The reply to a certain conundrum.

I'm most happy to state 'twas Bassanio's fate  
 To guess it; and Portia, declining to wait,  
 That night the young gentleman married.  
 Also, "same time and place," fair Nerissa, her maid,  
 Espoused Gratiano, Bassanio's aide;  
 But not long with their dear ones they tarried.  
 O'er the wires came a flash, their enjoyment to dash,  
 To this purport: "Antonio all gone to smash;  
 Can't take up that note; not a dollar in cash.  
 Jew angry; protests that A.'s bosom he'll gash,  
 Come quick, or there'll be a most awful squabash.  
 All Antonio's 'specs' have miscarried."

I ought to have mentioned before, by the way,  
 That the Jew's only daughter, a frolicsome fay,  
 Had eloped with a friend of Bassanio's, one day,  
 Taking with her large sums from his cash-box,  
 Which they say seemed almost to madness to goad him.  
 By daughter and ducats thus given the slip,  
 The old anti-Christian, miserly rip,  
 Was delighted Antonio to catch on the hip,  
 And feed fat the old grudge that he owed him.

When Bassanio's bride of the telegram heard,  
 She smiled a sad smile, and said, "Bassy, my bird,  
 Though this failure has inopportunately occurred,  
 You must go to your bankrupt friend's succor.

*Time does not preserve what it has cost us no time to create.—DELSARTE.*



Take six thousand—take more, take the sum ten times  
o'er—

What is money to me when the man I adore  
Has a friend in this horrible pucker !"  
Her beloved faltered "Yes," gave his darling a kiss,  
Gratiano did likewise to pretty Neriss,  
And the twain—slightly under the weather  
At the thought of postponing their honeymoon's bliss—  
Took the first train for Venice together.

They had scarce turned their backs, when said Portia :  
" Suppose,

Dear Nerissa, we follow them, under the rose,  
I disguised as a lawyer, and you in the clothes befitting  
an amanuensis.

'Twas arranged, *tout de suite*. In black costumes complete,

Procured ready-made, that reached down to their feet,  
They started next day their dear husbands to cheat—  
Portia paying, of course, all expenses.

It was high noon in Venice, the court was assembled ;  
The Jew was malignant, the prisoner trembled,  
And Bassanio was pleading, with eyes red and watery,  
To save his friend's breast from " the actual cautery,"  
When, during a pause, a young doctor of laws,  
Sent from Padua to try " the great pound-of-flesh cause,"  
Appeared on the scene and proceeded to charge  
(Citing cases in point and the statutes at large)  
That the Hebrew, though bloodthirsty, vile, and reputed  
A foul, heathenish dog, that deserved to be booted—  
Had " a clear case in law," and could not be nonsuited.

It is through opposition that the smile expresses moral sadness.—DELAUMOSNE.

The Jew whetted his blade: "Lo! a Daniel," he said;  
 "Your laws to the four winds he pitches.  
 Antonio prepare, your old torso lay bare,  
 For my hand to dig into it itches."  
 But "tarry a little," the doctor replied;  
 "Take your quota of flesh, but of life's crimson tide,  
 If thou spillest one drop, all thy goods to the state  
 Are by law—and thou lovest the law—confiscate.  
 But take notice, I pray thee, thou cannibal hound,  
 Cut, avoirdupois, to a hair's breadth, a pound.  
 A mistake of one scruple, unscrupulous Jew  
 (Ah! thy visage may well turn green, yellow, and blue),  
 Will not merely thy property place at our beck,  
 But a proper tie put round that infamous neck."

"Is that so?" whimpered Shylock, his lips white with  
 foam,

"Please to pay the note thrice, then; I want to go  
 home."

But "No, stop!" cried the doctor; "the law hath a hold,  
 Even now, on this usurer's ill-gotten gold.

Here's an act that declares if an alien attempt  
 A citizen's life, all his goods—naught exempt—  
 Shall be seized on at once for the state's 'privy coffer;'  
 So this fellow, at best, is a ducatless loafer,  
 And his life even now lies within the duke's mercy,  
 Who may grant it, perhaps—or, perhaps, vice versy."

The upshot of all was that Shylock agreed  
 To turn Christian—the scamp—if from punishment  
 freed;

And the court, out of pity, condemned him to deed

*Expiration is an element of trust, expansion, confidence, and tenderness.  
 If the expression contain both pain and love, the inspiration and the expiration  
 will both be noisy.—DELSARTE.*

All his goods to his runaway daughter!  
 Then the doctor and clerk, with a dexterous jerk,  
 Doffed the toggerly they'd worn for professional work,  
 And each wife, with a saucy, self-satisfied smirk,  
 Sought the arms that delightfully caught her.  
 Something more might I say, if I followed the play—  
 But the finishing scene is rather too "gay;"  
 And as *double entendres* are not in my way,  
 I will here, with permission, the green curtain draw  
 On this drama of love, lucre, logic, and law.

## MORAL.

With regard to the moral, on Shylock it centres,  
 To whom "lust of flesh" brought the worst of adventures;

It is this—truer proverb you ne'er set your eyes on—  
 "What is one person's meat, is another one's poison."

## PIANO-MUSIC.

FIRST a soft and gentle tinkle,  
 Gentle as the rain-drop's sprinkle,  
 Then a stop,  
 Fingers drop.  
 Now begins a merry trill,  
 Like a cricket in a mill;  
 Now a short, uneasy motion,  
 Like a ripple on the ocean.  
 See the fingers dance about,  
 Hear the notes come tripping out;  
 How they mingle in the tingle

*It is necessary only that there should exist a degree of individuality, something novel, a distinguishing tone, and an artistic physiognomy peculiarly one's own. Servile imitations, plagiarism, stupid adaptations, put to death all art and all poetry.*—ARNAUD.

Of the everlasting jingle,  
Like to hailstones on a shingle,  
Or the ding-dong, dangle-dingle  
Of a sheep-bell ! Double, single,  
Now they come in wilder gushes,  
Up and down the player rushes,  
Quick as squirrels, sweet as thrushes.  
Now the keys begin to clatter  
Like the music of a platter  
When the maid is stirring batter.  
O'er the music comes a change,  
Every tone is wild and strange;  
Listen to the lofty tumbling,  
Hear the mumbling, fumbling, jumbling,  
Like the rumbling and the grumbling  
Of the thunder from its slumbering  
Just awaking. Now it's taking  
To the quaking, like a fever-and-ague shaking;  
Heads are aching, something's breaking—  
Goodness gracious! it is wondrous,  
Rolling round, above, and under us,  
Like old Vulcan's stroke so thunderous.  
Now 'tis louder, but the powder  
Will be all exploded soon;  
For the only way to do,  
When the music's nearly through,  
Is to muster all your muscle for a bang,  
Striking twenty notes together with a clang:  
Hit the treble with a twang,  
Give the bass an awful whang,  
And close the whole performance  
With a slam—bang—whang !

*Inspiration should always be followed by a suspensive silence; otherwise the lungs, agitated by the act of inspiration, perform the expiration badly.*—DELSARTE.

## THE COBRA.

MILLER HAGEMAN.



ROUCHED about each other closely,  
measuring each glance mo-  
rosely,

Bent a group of midnight gam-  
blers over cup and card  
and cheat;

When, with countenance ap-  
palling, to his startled com-  
rades calling,

One of them with ghostly whis-  
per gasped from out his  
winding-sheet:

“Hush, for God’s sake, hush, I feel a cobra crawling  
round my feet!”

And sank backward in his seat.

In his lifted hand clutched tightly, as the burning lamp  
shone brightly,

Gleamed the winning card, whose bloodspots seemed  
some horror to portray;

But as that dread weight upon him told him death’s  
cold hand was on him,

As the lion at the hunter stares with paw upon the  
prey,

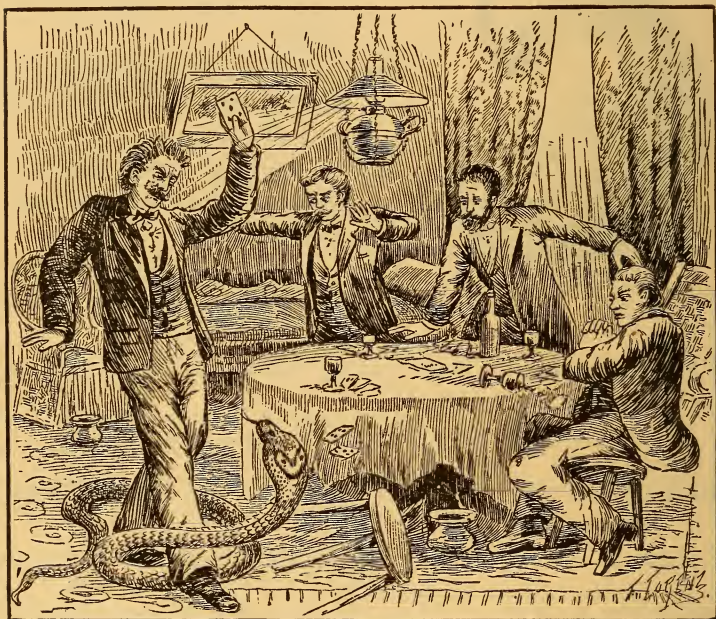
So he stared in palsied terror at that card he dared not  
play,

While that cobra round him lay.

*The classic eras of study of generalities and of cases have passed. The ro-  
mantic time has gone by. Our modern age has come with its study of the  
individual in expression. The so-called fine arts have had their day, and  
the individual man already demands that the arts of mankind shall be ob-  
served now. “The statue has become a living man.”—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.*



Back each chill spectator started as from ghost of one  
departed,  
While below that haunted table every eye was quickly  
cast;  
Where, beneath the cover hiding, round the gambler's  
ankles gliding,



In the dark a deadly cobra was distinctly seen at last,  
That had coiled itself about him till at length his feet  
were fast,

Till each comrade stood aghast.

One by one they drew back gently from the wretch,  
whose eye intently

*Three characteristics may be attributed to respiration: vocal, logical, pathetic, or passionnal.—DELSARTE.*

Followed them as they receded through the shadows of  
the room;

For each face too plainly told him that no hand should  
e'er unfold him

From those cold and clammy cerements, those chill  
cerements of the tomb.

While, from underneath the table, craning up from out  
the gloom,

Shone a deadly eye of doom.

Slowly round the gambler toiling, sinuously coiling,  
coiling,

Crept the cobra, higher, higher, up the limbs, the loins,  
the breast;

Slowly round his body bending, all its angry hood  
distending

At the vulgar jewels flaming on the gambler's velvet  
vest,

Upward on its awful errand by its victim little guessed,  
Upward still that cobra pressed.

Tightly round that arm entwining craned that lidless  
eyeball, shining

On the red card flashing o'er it fiercely as a blood-  
stained brand;

When, without an instant's warning, suddenly, as if in  
scorning

For that despicable, damning deed it seemed to under-  
stand,

See! its runs its flickering tongue out, hisses, gleets its  
poisoned gland

Through the gambler's bleeding hand.

*To think of the Delsarte method as a system of gesture only, is to think narrowly and restrictively. Expression is the interior mind or soul manifesting itself through the exterior substance or body. The Delsarte philosophy, then, is an analysis of the psychic element of man as made from the standpoint of manifestation.—MOSES TRUE BROWN.*

"Fiend!" he cried, "whence art thou, whither? who  
     this night hath sent thee hither,  
 Thou who standest here before me wrapt in cowl of  
     Capuchin;  
 Thou who thus upon me stealing, round me this dread  
     coil art reeling?  
 Art thou some avenging spirit, some dire bodiment of  
     sin,  
 Through whom Satan thus hath darkly to my lost soul  
     entered in,  
         This last game of life to win?

"Art thou, gliding from the garden, one whom God  
     refused to pardon,  
 One whose poison through my pulses naught can fol-  
     low or o'ertake;  
 One whose dark temptations found me, grew up stealth-  
     ily around me,  
 Till at last bad habits bound me with these chains I  
     cannot break?"  
 Then, as mind and memory wandered, sadly to that  
     deadly snake,  
         Still the dying gambler spake.

"'Tis a dream; the past comes o'er me. Lo, there rises  
     one before me  
 From whose waving hand I wandered when life's day  
     was in its dawn;  
 Through the gateways of the city, cold alike to pain  
     and pity,  
 Smooth knaves whispered, bright jades beckoned, till  
     their toils were round me drawn,

✠ ————— ✠  
*Inspiration is an element of dissimulation, concentration, pain.*—DEL-  
 SARTE.  
 ✠ ————— ✠

Till I drank, staked, won, lost, borrowed, lost again,  
stole, put to pawn

All I had till all was gone.

“’Tis her arm around me wreathing, ’tis—what means  
this hissing breathing?

Comrades, help! the room swims around me; quick!  
my pulses reel and nod;

Quick! the warning grows; I’m dying! Oh, that I this  
night were lying

In those empty arms that loved me, on that broken  
heart I trod

With the iron heel of scorning down into the daisied  
sod,

O my mother! O my God!”

Dimly then above the table ebbd the lamp, no longer  
able

On that face to smile serenely as the poison played its  
part;

While, about the gambler glancing, like dissolving col-  
ors dancing,

On the oscillating darkness with kaleidoscopic art,  
Brightly flashed that lidless eyeball, javelling its drink-  
ing dart,

Through his conscience-stricken heart.

“Fiend!” he cried, as it grew stronger, “I can stand  
that look no longer.

By this pain that works within me, by this awful death  
so nigh,

Take that lidless eyeball off me; take it off, I curse thee,  
scoff thee!

*The suspension or prolongation of a movement is one of the great sources of effect. It is in suspension that force and interest consist. A good thing is worth being kept in sight long enough to allow an enjoyment of the view.—*  
DELAUMOSNE.



Now I know thee! thou art conscience; I will never,  
never die

With the eye of conscience on me!" Then a loud hiss  
made reply:

"Conscience never shuts its eye."

Black and swollen and distorted grew his face, while  
round him sported

The fierce snake in gleaming fury, hissing at his fright-  
ful pain;

Till, with one wild shriek, he seized it, in his stiffening  
death-grip squeezed it

Till its ghastly eye protruded, till it swelled in every  
vein;

Bent it, shook it, flung it from him horribly, but all in  
vain;

Still that eye turned back again.

Maddened by the deadly ichor, as the poison quick and  
quicker

Boiled and bubbled through his pulses, tight and tight-  
er grew his hold;

Till, for breath the cobra gasping, coil on coil around  
him clasping,

With its gnarled and knotted muscles twisting in each  
writhing fold,

See! it stings itself, it blackens, till from out his grasp,  
behold!

Red, that bloodshot eyeball rolled!

Slowly died the light around him; mute and motion-  
less they found him,

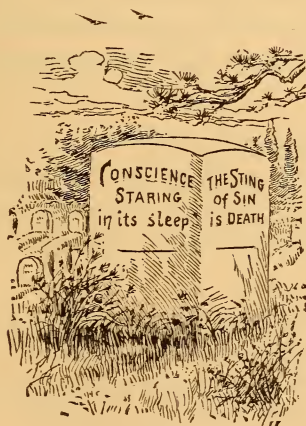
When the deadly fray was over, sitting bolt within his  
chair;

*The articulation of the syllables la, mo, po, is a useful exercise in habitu-  
ating one to the medium voice. These are the musical consonants par excellence.  
They give charm to, and develop the voice. We can repeat these tones without  
fatiguing the vocal chords, since they are produced by the articulative appa-  
ratus.—DELSARTE.*



With the snake about him tangled, in his stiffened fin-  
 gers strangled,  
 Each upon the other glowering with a wild, defiant glare,  
 Eyeball upon eyeball shining through the solemn dark-  
 ness there,  
 Conscience fixed upon Despair !

And with none, alas! to aid him, there they smoothed  
 his lids and laid him  
 With the cobra in his death-clutch down beneath the  
 haunted heap;  
 Where, upon his dreamless pillow, turned for him where  
 drooped the willow,  
 In the grave beyond the billow, that lone grave so dark,  
 so deep,  
 In that grave that lidless eyeball still its solemn watch  
 doth keep,  
 Conscience staring in its sleep.



*The expression of nature by gesture, face, or voice will not come to the artist by inspiration nor by reflection, especially in extreme situations.*—ARNAUD.

## FAITH AND WORKS.

WILLIAM H. MONTGOMERY.

LITTLE Mollie and Faith, in the arbor at play,  
Were making a marigold crown,  
When a noise on the lawn made the little ones jump  
And scatter the gold flowers down.

And, fast toward the bower of blossoms and vines,  
Came a quadruped, bristling and big,  
With sharp-pointed toes, and a queer, grunty nose,  
In short, 'twas a *terrible pig*.

"Oh, mercy!" screamed Faith, "where, where shall we  
go?"

Oh, mamma, oh, papa, come here!  
He's going to tear us to pieces, I know,"  
And she jumped up and down in her fear.

But Mollie, more brave, raised the old crooked gate,  
And slammed it quite hard to its place;  
Then Faith, kneeling down on the moss-covered ground,  
Toward the sky turned her little pale face.

"Now, Mollie, I'll pray to our Father in Heaven  
To save us and drive him away.  
That's the very best thing in the world to be done,  
*You hold the gate strong while I pray.*"

When two limbs follow the same direction, they cannot be simultaneous without violating the law of opposition. Therefore, direct movements should be successive, opposite movements should be simultaneous.—DELSARTE.

Dear mamma's blue eyes twinkled bright through her  
tears,

When the marvelous story was told  
Of the prayerful escape of her two little girls  
From the monster, so savage and bold.

## HOW BURLINGTON WAS SAVED.

C. MAIR.

A STORY worth telling our annals afford,  
'Tis the wonderful journey of Laura Secord.  
Her poor crippled husband came home with the news  
That Bøerstler was nigh! "Not a minute to lose,  
Not an instant," said Laura, "for stoppage or pause—  
I must hurry and warn our brave troops at Decaw's."  
"What! you!" said her husband, "to famish and tire!"  
"Yes, I!" said brave Laura, her bosom on fire.  
"And how will you pass the gruff sentry?" said he,  
"Who is posted so near us?"

"Just wait till you see;  
The foe is approaching, and means to surprise  
Our troops, as you tell me. Oh, husband, there flies  
No dove with a message so needful as this—  
I'll take it, I'll bear it. Good-bye, with a kiss."  
Then a biscuit she ate, tucked her skirts well about,  
And a bucket she slung on each arm, and went out.

'Twas the bright blush of dawn when the stars melt  
away,

*Expression, beside the description of the object, may explain the subject or interior emotion, and is then not imitative, but suggestive, elliptic, and mystic.*—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.

Dissolved like a dream by the breath of the day;  
 But Laura had eyes for her duty alone;  
 She marked not the glow and the gloom that were  
                   thrown.

Behind was the foe, full of craft and of guile;  
 Before her a long day of travel and toil.  
 "No time this for gazing," said Laura, as near  
 To the sentry she drew.

                  "Halt! You cannot pass here."  
 "I cannot pass here! Why, sirrah, you drowse,  
 Are you blind? Don't you see I am off to my cows?"  
 "Well, well, you can go." So she wended her way  
 To the pasture's lone side, where the farthest cow lay,  
 Got her up, then knelt down, and, with pail at her  
                   knees,  
 Made her budge, inch by inch, till she drew by degrees  
 To the edge of the forest. "I've hoaxed, on my word,  
 Both you and the sentry," said Laura Secord.

With a lingering look at her home, then away  
 She sped through the wild wood—a wilderness gray,  
 Where the linden had space for its fans and its flowers,  
 The balsam its tents, and the cedar its bowers;  
 Where the lord of the forest, the oak, had its realm,  
 The ash its domain, and its kingdom the elm.

And denser and deeper the solitude grew,  
 The underwood thickened, and drenched her with dew.  
 She tripped over moss-covered logs, fell, arose,  
 Sped, and stumbled again by the hour, till her clothes

Every agreeable or disagreeable sight makes the body react backward. The degree of reaction should be in proportion to the degree of interest caused by the sight of the object.—DELSARTE.

Were rent by the branches and thorns, and her feet  
Grew tender and way-worn and blistered with heat.

She stopped—it was noonday. The wilds she espied  
Seemed solitudes measureless. “Help me!” she cried;  
Her piteous lips parched with thirst, and her eyes  
Strained with gazing. The sun in his infinite skies  
Looked down on no creature more hapless than she.  
One moment she faltered. Beware! What is this?  
The coil of the serpent! the rattlesnake’s hiss!  
One moment, then onward. What sounds far and near?  
The howl of the wolf, yet she turned not in fear.

She toiled to the highway, then over the hill,  
And down the deep valley, and past the old mill,  
And through the next woods, till, at sunset, she came  
To the first British picket, and murmured her name;  
Thence, guarded by Indians, footsore and pale,  
She was led to Fitzgibbon, and told him her tale.

For a moment her reason forsook her; she raved,  
She laughed, and she cried—“They are saved, they are  
saved!”

Then her senses returned, and, with thanks loud and  
deep

Sounding sweetly around her, she sank into sleep.  
And Børstler came up, but his movements were known,  
His force was surrounded, his scheme was o’erthrown  
By a woman’s devotion; on stone be it engraved.  
The foeman was beaten, and Burlington saved.

✠  
*The opposition of the agents is the harmony of gesture. Harmony is born of contrasts. From opposition, equilibrium is born in turn. Equilibrium is the great law of gesture, and condemns parallelism.*—DELAUMOSNE.  
✠



## THE ROMAUNT OF THE PAGE.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. ARRANGED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

A KNIGHT of gallant deeds  
And a young page at his side,  
From the holy war in Palestine  
Did slow and thoughtful ride,  
As each were a palmer, and told for beads  
The dews of the eventide.

"O young page," said the knight,  
"A noble page art thou!  
Thou fearest not to steep in blood  
The curls upon thy brow;  
And once in the tent, and twice in the fight,  
Didst ward me a mortal blow."

"O brave knight," said the page,  
"Or ere we hither came,  
We talked in tent, we talked in field,  
Of the bloody battle game;  
But here, below this greenwood bough  
I cannot speak the same."

"Sir page, I pray your grace!  
Certes, I meant not so  
To cross your pastoral mood, sir page,  
With the crook of the battle-bow.  
But a knight may speak of a lady's face,  
I ween, in any mood or place,  
If the grasses die or grow.

*Flame contains the warmth of life and the light of the mind. As the soul contains and unites the life and the mind, so the flame warms and shines.—*  
DELSARTE.

“And this, I meant to say,—  
My lady’s face shall shine  
As ladies’ faces use, to greet  
My page from Palestine:  
Or speak she fair, or prank she gay,  
She is no lady of mine.

“And this I meant to fear,—  
Her bower may suit thee ill!  
For, sooth, in that same field and tent,  
Thy *talk* was somewhat still;  
And fitter thy hand for thy knightly spear,  
Than thy tongue for my lady’s will.”

Slowly and thankfully  
The young page bowed his head;  
His large eyes seemed to muse a smile,  
Until he blushed instead;  
And no lady in her bower, pardie,  
Could blush more sudden red—  
“Sir knight, thy lady’s bower to me,  
Is suited well,” he said.

“A boon, thou noble knight,  
If ever I served thee!  
Though thou art a knight and I am a page,  
Now grant a boon to me—  
And tell me, sooth, if dark or bright,  
If little loved or loved aright,  
Be the face of thy ladye.”

Gloomily looked the knight:  
“As a son thou hast served me:

✠  
A slight change of thought may alter the expression of the face, but the attitude should be held until a new impression is to be expressed.—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.  
✠

And would to none I had granted boon,  
 Except to only thee!  
 For, haply, then I should love aright,  
 For then I should know if dark or bright  
 Were the face of my ladye.

“ Earl Walter was a brave old earl,  
 He was my father’s friend;  
 And while I rode the lists at court  
 And little guessed the end,  
 My noble father in his shroud,  
 Against a slanderer lying loud,  
 He rose up to defend.

“ I would my hand had fought that fight  
 And justified my father!  
 I would my heart had caught that wound  
 And slept beside him rather!  
 I think it were a better thing  
 Than murdered friend and marriage-ring  
 Forced on my life together.

“ Wail shook Earl Walter’s house—  
 His true wife shed no tear—  
 She lay upon her bed as mute  
 As the earl did on his bier;  
 Till—‘ Ride, ride fast,’ she said at last,  
 ‘ And bring the avenged son near!  
 Ride fast—ride free, as a dart can flee,  
 For white of blee with waiting for me  
 Is the corse of the next chambere.’

*Pathetic effects are nine in number, the principal of which are as follows:  
 the smothered tone, the ragged tone; the vibrant tone; the veiled tone; the flat  
 or compressed tone.—DELSARTE.*

"I came—I knelt beside her bed—  
Her calm was worse than strife:  
'My husband, for thy father dear,  
Gave freely, when thou wert not here,  
His own and eke my life.  
A boon! Of that sweet child we make  
An orphan for thy father's sake,  
Make thou for our's a wife.'

"I said: 'My steed neighs in the court,  
My bark rocks on the brine;  
And the warrior's vow I am under now  
To free the pilgrim's shrine;  
But fetch the ring and fetch the priest  
And call that daughter of thine;  
And rule she wide from my castle on Nyde  
While I am in Palestine.'

"In the dark chambere, if the bride was fair,  
Ye wis, I could not see;  
But the steed thrice neighed, and the priest fast  
prayed  
And wedded fast were we.  
Her mother smiled upon her bed,  
As at its side we knelt to wed;  
And the bride rose from her knee  
And kissed the smile of her mother dead,  
Or ever she kissed me.

"My page, my page, what grieves thee so,  
That the tears run down thy face?"  
"Alas, like mine own sister  
Was thy lady's case!

True grace in adults is not that which is studied, nor that which is artistically copied from a badly-chosen type. Grace is born of itself, the natural fruit of the culture of the mind, of elevated thoughts and noble sentiments.—  
ARNAUD.

But she laid down the silks she wore  
 And followed him she wed before,  
 Disguised as his true servitor,  
 To the very battle-place."

And wept the page, but laughed the knight,  
 A careless laugh laughed he:  
 "Well done it were for thy sister,  
 But not for my ladye!  
 My love, so please you, shall requite  
 No woman, whether dark or bright,  
 Unwomaned if she be."

The page stopped weeping, he smiled no more,  
 But passionately he spake:  
 "Oh, womanly she prayed in tent,  
 When none beside did wake!  
 Oh, womanly she paled in fight,  
 For one belovèd's sake!  
 And her little hand defiled with blood,  
 Her tender tears of womanhood  
 Most woman-pure did make!"

"Well done it were for thy sister;  
 Thou tellest well her tale!  
 But for my lady, she shall pray  
 I' the kirk of Nydesdale.  
 Not dread for me but love for me  
 Shall make my lady pale.  
 No casque shall hide her woman's tear—  
 It shall have room to trickle clear  
 Behind her woman's veil."

*The chest is a passive agent; it should furnish nothing but the breath. The mouth and the larynx alone are entitled to act.—DELSARTE.*



"But what if she mistook thy mind  
And followed thee to strife;  
Then, kneeling, did entreat thy love,  
As Paynims ask for life?"

"I would forgive, and evermore  
Would love her as my servitor,  
But little as my wife.

"Look up—there is a small bright cloud  
Alone amid the skies!  
So high, so pure, and so apart,  
A woman's honor lies."  
The page looked up—the cloud was sheen—  
A sadder cloud did rush, I ween,  
Betwixt it and his eyes.

Then dimly dropped his eyes away  
From welkin unto hill—  
Ha! who rides there?—the page is 'ware,  
Though the cry at his heart is still!  
And the page seeth all and the knight seeth none  
Though banner and spear do fleck the sun,  
And the Saracens ride at will.

He speaketh calm, he speaketh low:

"Ride fast, my master, ride,  
Or ere within the broadening dark  
The narrow shadows hide!"  
"Yea, fast, my page; I will do so;  
And keep thou at my side."

"Now nay, now nay, ride on thy way,  
Thy faithful page precede!

*He only is a great orator who can utter reason without passion.*—MOSES  
TRUE BROWN.

For I must loose on saddle bow  
 My battle-casque that galls, I trow,  
     The shoulder of my steed;  
 Ere night I shall be near to thee,  
 Now ride, my master, ride!"

Had the knight looked up in the page's face,  
     I ween he had never gone;  
 Had the knight looked back to the page's geste,  
     I ween he had turned anon.  
 For dread was the woe in the face so young;  
 And wild was the silent geste that flung  
 Casque, sword, to earth, as the boy downsprung,  
     And stood—alone, alone!

He clinched his hands as if to hold  
     His soul's great agony;  
 "Have I renounced my womanhood,  
     For wifhood unto *thee*?  
 And is this the last, last look of thine  
     That ever I shall see?

"Yet God thee save, and may'st, thou have  
     A lady to thy mind;  
 More woman proud and half as true  
     As one thou leav'st behind!  
 And God me take with Him to dwell—  
 For Him I cannot love too well,  
     As I have loved my kind."

The tramp of hoof, the flash of steel—  
 The Paynims round her coming!

*Persuade yourself that there are blind men and deaf men in your audience whom you must move, interest, and persuade. Your inflection must become pantomime to the blind, and your pantomime, inflection to the deaf.—DELSARTE.*

The sound and sight have made her calm,  
False page, but truthful woman!  
She stands amid them all unmoved;  
The heart once broken by the loved  
Is strong to meet the foeman.

“Ho, Christian page! art keeping sheep,  
From pouring wine cups resting?”  
“I keep my master’s noble name  
For warring, not for feasting;  
And if that here Sir Hubert were,  
My master brave, my master dear,  
Ye would not stay to question.”

“Where is thy master, scornful page,  
That we may slay or bind him?”  
“Now search the lea and search the wood,  
And see if ye can find him!  
Nathless, as hath been often tried,  
Your Paynim heroes faster ride,  
Before him than behind him.”

“Give smoother answers, lying page,  
Or perish in the lying.”  
“I trow that if the warrior brand  
Beside my foot, were in my hand,  
’Twere better at replying.”  
They cursed her deep, they smote her low,  
They cleft her golden ringlets through:  
The loving is the dying.

*Feeling, thought, and affection are the three forms or acts of being. Feeling springs from a sensitive principle of being; thought from a reflective; love from an affective. From the sensitive principle of being flow passionate emotions; from the reflective principle of being flow rational emotions; from the affective principle of being flow moral or volitional emotions.—STEELE MACKAYE.*

## SUE AN' ME.

DAVID BELASCO.

“UGH, ugh! I’m awful sick, mister, I am. Jus’ got out ter-day, an’ I kin hardly talk. I hopes I won’t ketch the fever, I do,” spoke a ragged little urchin with trembling voice and tearful eyes, on a bitter cold, snowy night.

“’Tain’t no use o’ yer talkin’, mister; I ain’t a-goin’ ter part with Sue,” continued he, pointing to a sickly-looking child fast asleep on the curbstone. “I’d like ter know what I’d do without her, I would. “I never had no father nor mother, as I knows of; an’ as for Sue, her’n is dead an’ buried as them as ’as no friends nor money are put away. We ain’t got nobody in the world but ourselves—but we does werry well as we is. We don’t want nare a body, Sue an’ me. She ain’t my sister, but she’s jus’ as good as one. Her own mother give her ter me, when she were only a little thing, so high. I lived along with old Jacob Prue, then, an’ Sue an’ her mother lived in the room above our’n. Sue an’ me we used to play together, an’ I cared more for her than anythink else in the world. By an’ by Jacob Prue got sent ter prison for breakin’ open a shop; an’ Sue’s mother she let me live in her room, an’ give me vittals—when she had any. We wuz just as happy as cherrybyns, was Sue an’ me an’ her mother till the fever come. The people in our alley died awful, an’ Sue’s mother wuz tuk. We had the doctor from the hospital—but she didn’t get no better; an’ one night when I came in, she called me, an’ she sez ‘Bill, I’m a-goin’;’ ‘Where?’ sez I, for I thought

Any interrogation made with crossed arms must partake of the character of a threat.—DELSARTE.

she wuz a-talkin' some of the mad rubbidge she used ter when the fever was strong; but she wuzn't—she wuz sensible as you; an' she tells me agin: 'Bill, I'm a-goin'.'

"I didn't ask her where then. I knowed she wuz goin' ter die, an' I put my head on the piller an' cried fur the fust time since she wuz tuk; an' Sue cried too; an' we wuz a miserable lot of us in that ere attic. Arter a bit I wuz quiet. I picked out my bes' bit o' bread an' meat, an' tried ter feed her—but it wuzn't of no good, mister; she was a-goin' with the fever. So she sez, with a smile ter kinder make me feel better, 'It ain't no use, Bill, I'm a-goin' fast.' Then she tuk my hand, an' said, solemn-like: 'Bill, promise when I'm dead as you'll look arter Sue; she ain't got no friend in the world but her poor, dyin' mother an' you.' 'I will,' sez I; 'I'll stick ter Sue like bricks an' mortar.' 'Bill,' she went on, 'you won't let her steal?' 'Never,' sez I; 'I'll look arter her as good as you do, I will.' She wuz a bit pleased at that, an' we wuz all quiet. It wuz gittin' darkish an' her face looked whiter an' whiter; an' Sue had gone to sleep, jus' as you see her now, an' I an' her mother wuz awake, waitin' like for the end of it. All of a suddint she called out an' tuk my hand.

"'Bill,' sez she, 'kneel an' say "Our Father."'"

"I didn't know what she meant, but I got on my knees alongside o' her, an' looked up to where she wuz a-pointin' ter a star through the winder, an' I kep' on a-sayin' it—'Our Father, Our Father, Our Father,' an' a-wonderin' all the time where He wuz; an' when I looked roun' she wuz gone. Nex' mornin' she wuz tuk away, an' little Sue an' me we's ben together ever since. Ah! the the-ayter's out; I mus' be a-goin'. See, Sue's wakin' up—

*Not things themselves, but the principles that are their essence, should be the grand study.*—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.



she dreamed las' night she wuz a-eatin' beefsteak an' gravy with lots of brown injins, an' I hopes ter make it real ter-night. Good-bye, mister; I'm werry much obliged; but it would be worser'n than the fever ter part Sue an' me."

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## THE DISCUSSION.

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TRANSLATED AND ADAPTED FROM THE FRENCH.

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*Dramatis Personæ*: { SMITH.  
JONES.

*Scene*: . . . . A parlor.

[The words in brackets are not to be spoken. They simply give the idea that is in Jones's mind, and that the tone of his voice is supposed to convey. Very taking when well done, and an excellent study in pantomime.—EDITOR.]

SMITH [*entering, followed by Jones*]. Well! even then! Besides, what would you do?

JONES [*shaking his head significantly*]. Hm! hm! hm!

SMITH. Unless . . . Oh! then it would be quite different. Just think!

JONES. Hm! hm!

SMITH. Then you don't think any arrangements could be made. It would be useless to try, wouldn't it?

JONES. Hm! hm! hm! [*I think so.*]

SMITH. On the other hand, I think it would be better, don't you?

JONES. Hm! hm! [*Maybe.*]

SMITH. To tell the truth, I don't really care; I am

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*Perhaps the best gesture is that which is the least apparent.*—DELSARTE.

---

only interested in the matter on his account. What I am afraid of is what people might say about it.

JONES. Hm! [That is so.]

SMITH. People are so unkind. And then it is such a delicate matter. The newspapers will soon make a scandal out of it!

JONES. Hm! hm! hm! [Yes, a great scandal.]

SMITH. The report should have been denied from the start; now it is too late.

JONES. Hm! [You are right.]

SMITH. Attempt a reconciliation? He would never consent to that; and, besides, it would be impossible. But wait—no, that wouldn't do. What do you think?

JONES. Hm! hm! [It is hard to say.]

SMITH. I cannot tell which would be better. I don't know what to say! Let things take their course? What is your opinion?

JONES. Hm! hm! hm! hm! [I should not dare say.]

SMITH. You don't dare give an opinion? I know it is hard.

JONES. Hm! hm! hm! [Yes, very hard.]

SMITH. What would be the result? Come to think of it, there are no reasons for . . . To be sure. . . but then . . . We would have to . . . only!—There is no denying it, it is incomprehensible.

JONES. Hm! hm! hmhm! [Incomprehensible.]

SMITH. For my part, I don't know what to say. I give it up. What ought he to say?

JONES. Hm! hm! [That is something I must consider.]

SMITH. How ought he to act? Should he be coldly indifferent or exceedingly angry?

✠ But one gesture is needed for the expression of an entire thought: since it is not the word but the thought that the gesture must announce; if it expressed only the word, it would be trivial and mean, and also prejudicial to the effect of the phrase.—DELAUMOSNE. ✠

JONES. Hm! hm! hm! hm!

[*Neither the one nor the other.*]

SMITH. I know him better than any one. Disagreeable disposition. Not bearing malice, but cross, irritable.

JONES. Hm! hm! [*Don't be too hard on him.*]

SMITH. Yes, he is irritable. I shall leave him alone. I do not approve of the course he has taken. Poor boy!

JONES. Hm! hm! hm! hm!

[*I don't think he was altogether wrong.*]

SMITH. You seem to think just the contrary. However, it cannot but give him a bad name. At any rate, it is nobody's fault but his own.

JONES. Hm! [*That is so.*]

SMITH. Ah! at last you are obliged to give in. After all, he is a good fellow.

JONES. Hmhmhm! hmhm!

[*I do not agree with you there.*]

SMITH. Yes, I assure you. Things have been said about him, but they are false.

JONES. Hm! hm! [*I doubt it.*]

SMITH. They are false, I tell you. But we haven't come to any point. Don't you think we are launched upon a rather disagreeable affair? Do you see a way out of it?

JONES. Hmhmhm! [*I am not sure that I do.*]

SMITH. There is none, is there? The simplest thing, I should say, is to do nothing at all about it.

JONES. Hm! hmhmhm! [*I guess you are right there.*]

SMITH. Come, let's go out; we can talk it over more freely in the street.

[*Takes Jones's arm and both go out.*]

✱     If you would move others, put your heart in the place of your larynx; let your voice become a mysterious hand to caress the hearer.—DELSARTE.     ✱

CONVERSATIONAL.

---

"HOW'S your father?" Came the whisper,  
Bashful Ned the silence breaking;  
"Oh, he's nicely," Annie murmured,  
Smilingly the question taking.

Conversation flagged a moment,  
Hopeless, Ned essayed another:  
"Annie, I—I," then a coughing,  
And the question, "How's your mother?"

"Mother? Oh, she's doing nicely!"  
Fleeting fast was all forbearance,  
When in low, despairing accents  
Came the climax, "How's your parents?"

---

THE LOW-BACKED CAR.

---

SAMUEL LOVER.

---

WHEN first I saw sweet Peggy,  
'Twas on a market-day.  
A low-backed car she drove, and sat  
Upon a truss of hay;  
But when that hay was blooming grass,  
And decked with flowers of spring,  
No flower was there, that could compare  
To the blooming girl I sing!

*If the voice is the soul of the drama, facial expression is its life.*—REV. W.  
R. ALGER.

Music to "The Low-backed Car."

*Lively, but not too fast.*

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each containing three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The first system shows a lively melody in the treble and bass staves, with a supporting accompaniment in the alto staff. The second system continues the melody with some rests and slurs. The third system features a more complex melodic line with some rests and slurs. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence in the treble and bass staves, and a supporting accompaniment in the alto staff.



## Music to "The Low-backed Car."

The musical score is written for voice and piano in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system has three staves (treble, middle, and bass). The second system has three staves. The third system has three staves. The fourth system has three staves and includes performance markings: *rall.* (rallentando) and *tempo.* (tempo) above the first staff, and *colla voce.* (colla voce) below the first and third staves. The score ends with a double bar line.

As she sat in her low-backed car,  
The man at the turnpike bar,  
    Never asked for the toll,  
    But just rubbed his auld poll,  
And looked after the low-backed car!

In battle's wild commotion,  
    The proud and mighty Mars,  
With hostile scythes demands his tythes  
    Of death, in warlike cars!  
But Peggy, peaceful goddess,  
    Has darts in her bright eye,  
That knock men down in the market-town,  
    As right and left they fly!  
While she sits in her low-backed car,  
    Than battle more dangerous far,  
For the doctor's art cannot cure the heart  
    That is hit from the low-backed car!

Sweet Peggy round her car, sir!  
    Has strings of ducks and geese,  
But the scores of hearts she slaughters,  
    By far outnumber these;  
While she among her poultry sits,  
    Just like a turtle-dove,  
Well worth the cage, I do engage,  
    Of the blooming god of love!  
While she sits in her low-backed car,  
    The lovers come near and far,  
And envy the chicken that Peggy is pickin',  
    While she sits in her low-backed car!

*Nothing is more deplorable than a gesture without a motive.—DELSARTE.*

I'd rather own that car, sir,  
 With Peggy by my side,  
 Than a coach and four, and gold galore,  
 And a lady for my bride;  
 For the lady would sit forninst me,  
 On a cushion made with taste,—  
 While Peggy would be beside me,  
 With my arm around her waist,  
 As we drove in the low-backed car,  
 To be married by Father Maher;  
 Oh, my heart would beat high, at her glance and her  
 sigh,  
 Tho' it beat in a low-backed car!

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## COUNT GISMOND.

---

ROBERT BROWNING.

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[The following incident in her life is told by the wife of Count Gismond to a friend, while the count is not present. His sudden entrance and the quick, graceful change of conversation which the wife makes as she sees him, that he may not be pained by recalling unpleasant events, affords opportunity for the reciter's tact in the closing stanza. The selection is very effective when the reciter seats herself with apparent unconsciousness of the act during the second stanza, rising at the words "Gismond here," in the last stanza.—EDITOR.]

CHRIST GOD who savest man, save most  
 Of men Count Gismond who saved me!  
 Count Gauthier, when he chose his post,  
 Chose time and place and company  
 To suit it; when he struck at length  
 My honor, 'twas with all his strength.

*Gesture is a running commentary on the words. It should not be used merely for emphasis, but to explain and color the meaning.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

And doubtlessly, ere he could draw  
All points to one, he must have schemed!  
That miserable morning saw  
Few half so happy as I seemed,  
While being dressed in queen's array  
To give our tourney prize away.

I thought they loved me, did me grace  
To please themselves: 'twas all their deed.  
God makes, or fair or foul, our face.  
If showing mine so caused to bleed  
My cousins' hearts, they should have dropped  
A word and straight the play had stopped.

But no: they let me laugh, and sing  
My birthday song quite through, adjust  
The last rose in my garland, fling  
A last look on the mirror, trust  
My arms to each an arm of theirs,  
And so descend the castle-stairs—

And come out on the morning troop  
Of merry friends who kissed my cheek,  
And called me queen, and made me stoop  
Under the canopy—(a streak  
That pierced it, of the outside sun,  
Powdered with gold its gloom's soft dun)—

And they could let me take my state  
And foolish throne amid applause  
Of all come there to celebrate

*To use expression at random on our own authority, expression at all hazards, is absurd.—DLESARTE.*

My queen's-day—oh, I think the cause  
Of much was, they forgot no crowd  
Makes up for parents in their shroud!

However that be, all eyes were bent  
Upon me, when my cousins cast  
Theirs down; 'twas time I should present  
The victor's crown, but . . . there, 'twill last  
No long time . . . the old mist again  
Blinds me as then it did. How vain!

See! Gismond's at the gate, in talk  
With his two boys: I can proceed.  
Well, at that moment, who should stalk  
Forth boldly—to my face, indeed—  
But Gauthier? and he thundered "Stay!"  
And all stayed. "Bring no crowns, I say!"

"Bring torches! Wind the penance-sheet  
About her! Let her cleave to right,  
Or lay herself before our feet!  
Shall she, who sinned with me at night,  
Unblushingly, queen it in the day?  
For honor's sake no crowns, I say!"

I? What I answered? As I live,  
I never fancied such a thing  
As answer possible to give.  
What says the body when they spring  
Some monstrous torture-engine's whole  
Strength on it? No more says the soul.

*Gestures are pantomimic verbs, and always imply an action. Attitudes are pantomimic adverbs, and qualify gestures or actions.—STEELE MACKAYE.*



Till out strode Gismond: then I knew  
That I was saved. I never met  
His face before; but, at first view,  
I felt quite sure that God had set  
Himself to Satan: who would spend  
A minute's mistrust on the end?

He strode to Gauthier, in his throat  
Gave him the lie, then struck his mouth  
With one back-handed blow that wrote  
In blood men's verdict then. North, south,  
East, west, I looked. The lie was dead  
And damned, and truth stood up instead.

This glads me most, that I enjoyed  
The heart o' the joy, with my content  
In watching Gismond, unalloyed  
By any doubt of the event;  
God took that on Him—I was bid  
Watch Gismond for my part: I did.

And e'en before the trumpet's sound  
Was finished, prone lay the false knight,  
Prone as his lie, upon the ground:  
Gismond flew at him, used no slight  
O' the sword, but, open-breasted, drove,  
Cleaving till out the truth he clove.

Which done, he dragged him to my feet,  
And said, "Here die, but end thy breath  
In full confession, lest thou fleet

*Art is not an imitation of nature; art is better than nature. It is nature  
illuminated.—DELSARTE.*

From my first to God's second death!  
Say, hast thou lied?" And, "I have lied  
To God and her," he said, and died.

Then Gismond kneeling to me asked  
—What safe my heart holds, though no word  
Could I repeat now, if I tasked  
My powers forever, to a third,  
Dear even as you are. Pass the rest  
Until I sank upon his breast.

Over my head his arm he flung  
Against the world; and scarce I felt  
His sword (that dripped by me and swung)  
A little shifted in its belt,  
For he began to say the while  
How south our home lay many a mile.

So 'mid the shouting multitude  
We two walked forth to never more  
Return. My cousins have pursued  
Their lives, untroubled as before  
I vexed them. Gauthier's dwelling-place  
God lighten! May his soul find grace!

Our elder boy has got the clear  
Great brow; though when his brother's black  
Full eye shows scorn, it . . . Gismond here?  
And have you brought my tercel back?  
I was just telling Adela  
How many birds it struck since May.

*A man who menaces with the head is not sure of his aim, but he who menaces with the hand is sure of striking right.—DELAUMOSNE.*

THE TRUMPETER'S BE-  
TROTHED.

TRANSLATED BY LUCY H. HOOPER.

MY lord, the Duke of Brittany,  
For wars in which his soul delights,  
Has called from Nantes to far Montagne,  
On the mount and in the plain,  
All the bravest of his knights.

There are barons whose proud flags  
Wave their moated keeps above;  
Valiant sires in arms grown old,  
Warriors in ranks untold—  
One of them's the man I love!

He has gone to Aquitaine  
As a trumpeter, and yet  
You would take him for a knight,  
With his garb all gold bedight,  
And his head so proudly set.

Joining unto mine his fate,  
I have prayed my patron saint:  
"Make his guardian angel keep  
Watch the while he wake or sleep,  
For with fear my heart grows faint."

I have said to our good priest,  
"Father, for our soldiers pray!"  
Then at holy Gildas' shrine  
Three wax tapers fair and fine,  
I have lighted yesterday.

*There are two kinds of loud voices: the vocally loud, which is the vulgar voice; and the dynamically loud, which is the powerful voice.—DELSARTE.*

Homeward from the wars to-day,  
Comes he at his monarch's side ;  
He's no common lover now,  
I can lift my erst bowed brow,  
And my joy is blent with pride.

Conquering the duke returns,  
With his war-worn flag above.  
For the cortege come and wait,  
Soon you'll see it pass the gate,  
And the prince, and him I love!

Come and see his gallant steed,  
Decked in honor of the day,  
As it goes with stately tread,  
Neighing, tossing up its head,  
Crowned with plumes in colors gay.

Sisters, why so slow to dress?  
Come and see my conqueror,  
And the trumpet, wrought in gold,  
Quiv'ring in his nervous hold—  
Ah, my gallant trumpeter!

Come to see him—he himself!  
'Neath the mantle rich and rare  
That I worked with gold and gem.  
Like a royal diadem  
He his gilded casque will wear.

In yon church a gypsy hag,  
Calling me last night to her,  
Said (O saints watch over me!)

*By holding the initial consonant, the word is pronounced as by an explosion, and is filled with power instead of mere sound.—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.*

“To the music’s ecstasy  
There will lack a trumpeter!”

But I’ve so prayed that I hope,  
Though with serpent glance she said,  
Pointing to an open tomb:  
“There, to-morrow, mid the gloom,  
I shall wait thee with the dead!”

Hasten! no more dismal thoughts—  
Hark! the rolling drums I hear!  
Flags and flowers fill the air,  
And the throngs of ladies fair  
In the purple tents appear.

See the long procession comes!  
Men-at-arms with heavy tread,  
Then, beneath the banner’s fold,  
Barons clad in silk and gold,  
Velvet-capped each haughty head

Next, the Persian mail admire  
Of the Templars, feared of hell!  
Under the long partisan  
Come the archers from Lausanne,  
All in buff-coats—note them well.

Here’s the duke! his banner—see,  
In the breeze it throbs and stirs;  
Now the captive flags appear,  
Heavy-drooping, shamed and drear.  
Look—here come the trumpeters!

\* \* \* \* \*

*Art should move the secret springs of life, convince the mind, and persuade the heart.*—DELSARTE.



As she speaks her eager glance  
On the serried ranks is cast;  
Careless laughs the crowd around,  
Prone she falls upon the ground—  
All the trumpeters had passed!

## EVEN THIS SHALL PASS AWAY.

ONCE in Persia reigned a king,  
Who upon his signet ring  
Graved a maxim true and wise,  
Which, if held before the eyes,  
Gave him counsel at a glance,  
Fit for every change and chance.  
Solemn words, and these are they:  
“Even this shall pass away.”

Trains of camels through the sand  
Brought him gems from Samarcand;  
Fleets of galleys through the seas  
Brought him pearls to match with these.  
But he counted not his gain  
Treasures of the mine or main;  
“What is wealth?” the king would say;  
“Even this shall pass away.”

In the revels of his court  
At the zenith of the sport,  
When the palms of all his guests

*Adherence to mere authority, tradition, usage, or dry technicality, is fatal to inspiration. This carried to extremes makes the most cultivated player or speaker a mere professor of postures.*—REV. W. R. ALGER.

Burned with clapping at his jests,  
He, amid his figs and wine,  
Cried: "Oh, loving friends of mine!  
Pleasure comes, but not to stay;  
Even this shall pass away."

Fighting on a furious field,  
Once a javelin pierced his shield.  
Soldiers with a loud lament  
Bore him bleeding to his tent;  
Groaning from his tortured side,  
"Pain is hard to bear," he cried,  
"But, with patience, day by day—  
Even this shall pass away."

Towering in the public square,  
Twenty cubits in the air,  
Rose his statue carved in stone.  
Then the king, disguised, unknown,  
Stood before his sculptured name,  
Musing meekly: "What is fame?  
Fame is but a slow decay—  
Even this shall pass away."

Struck with palsy, sere and old,  
Waiting at the gates of gold,  
Said he, with his dying breath:  
"Life is done, but what is breath?"  
Then in answer to the king  
Fell a sunbeam on his ring,  
Showing by a heavenly ray—  
"Even this shall pass away."

*The whining, tearful tone is always weak.—DELSARTE.*

## THE PROPOSAL.

MARGARET VANDEGRIFT.

HE had been trying all the winter through  
To speak the fateful words; and well she knew  
He had been trying—but what could she do?

And just because he did adore her so,  
His tongue would stammer, and his voice would go,  
At bare idea of a possible “No.”

He had a friend, a learned young professor,  
Him he had constituted his confessor,  
And general moral gauger and assessor.

To him were told the maiden's simple wiles,  
Her pretty blushes and beguiling smiles,  
In many words, and various moods and styles.

The swain would boast him to the little maid,  
When he of other subjects was afraid,  
Of all the learning that his friend displayed.

And so, one evening, when it chanced that she  
Was bidden to an evening company,  
She went, with hope this paragon to see.

And he was there; so, too, her bashful swain,  
Who, strangely, did not help her to attain  
The introduction which she hoped to gain.

For he had suddenly grown sore afraid  
That a professor of so high a grade  
Would straight supplant him with his little maid.

*He only is an elocutionist who forgets elocution.*—MOSES TRUE BROWN.

She waited long, and then—most hardily  
 For one who thought that maids should not be  
     “free,”—

“Will you present me to your friend?” said she.

Now was his chance! Fiercely his pulses hammered,  
 She’d surely hear his heart, so loud it clamored;  
 “I—can’t present you—you’re not mine!” he stammered.

“And if you were”—now, that he had begun,  
 His courage rose—“I’d keep you, dearest one!”  
 “Always?” she murmured. “Always!” It was done!

## JOVITA; OR, THE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

BRET HARTE. ARRANGED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

**I**T had been raining in the valley of the Sacramento. The North Fork had overflowed its banks and Rattlesnake Creek was impassable. Farther on, cut off and inaccessible, smitten by high winds and threatened by high water, Simpson’s Bar, on the eve of Christmas Day, clung like a swallow’s nest to the mountain, and shook in the blast. As night shut down, a few lights gleamed through the mist from the cabins on either side of the highway. Most of the population were gathered at Thompson’s store, clustered around a red-hot stove, at which they silently spat in some accepted sense of social communion that rendered conversation unnecessary.

*The voice should be a reflection of the expression of the face.—DELSARTE.*

Just then a figure entered known to the company as "The Old Man."

"Dismal weather, ain't it?" he said. "No show for money this season, and to-morrow's Christmas. Yes, Christmas, and to-night's Christmas Eve. Ye see, boys, I kinder thought—that is, I sorter had an idee, jest passin' like, you know—that maybe ye'd all like to come over to my house to-night and have a sort of tear round. But I suppose, now, you wouldn't? Don't feel like it, maybe?" he added, anxiously, peering into the faces of his companions.

Dick Bullen, the oracle and leader of the boys, arose, shook himself, and saying, "I'm ready; lead the way, Old Man; here goes," with a characteristic howl darted out into the night.

Their way led up Pine-Tree Cañon, at the head of which a broad, low, bark-thatched cabin burrowed in the mountain-side. It was the home of the Old Man.

"P'r'aps ye'd better hold on a second out yer, whilst I go in and see thet things is all right," said the Old Man.

Presently the latch clicked, and a voice said, "Come in out o' the wet."

It was the voice of a small boy, in a weak treble. He had evidently just risen from his bed. "Come in," he repeated. "The Old Man's in there talking to mar," he continued, pointing to an adjacent room.

Entering, the men ranged themselves around a table of rough boards. Johnny then gravely proceeded to a cupboard and brought out several articles which he deposited on the table. "Thar's whiskey. And crackers. And red herons. And cheese." He took a bite

*If the orator would speak to any purpose, he must bring back his discourse to some picture from nature, to some scene from real life.—DELAUMOSNE.*



of the latter on his way to the table. "And sugar." He scooped up a mouthful with a small and very dirty hand. "And terbacker. Thar's dried appils, too, on the shelf, but I don't admire 'em. Appils is swellin'. Thar," he concluded, "now wade in, and don't be afeard."

He stepped to the threshold of a small room holding a small bed, and nodded.

"Hello, Johnny! You ain't goin' to turn in agin, are ye?" said Dick.

"Yes, I are," responded Johnny.

"Why, wot's up, old fellow?"

"I'm sick."

"How sick?"

"I've got a fevier. And childblains. And roomatiz," returned Johnny, and vanished within. After a moment's pause he added, "And biles!"

It was nearly midnight when the festivities were interrupted by the querulous voice of Johnny: "Oh, dad!"

The Old Man arose and disappeared. Presently he reappeared

"His roomatiz is comin' on agin bad," he explained, "and he wants rubbin'. You hold on all o' you for a spell, and I'll be back;" and vanished again. The door closed but imperfectly, and the following dialogue was audible:

"Now, sonny, whar does she ache worst?"

"Sometimes over yar and sometimes under yer; but it's most powerful from yer to yer. Rub yer, dad."

A silence seemed to indicate a brisk rubbing. Then Johnny:

*Art is a regenerating or delighting power.—DELSARTE.*

"Hevin' a good time out yer, dad?"

"Yes, sonny."

"To-morrer's Chrissmiss, ain't it?"

"Yes, sonny. How does she feel now?"

"Better. Rub a little further down. Wot's Chrissmiss, anyway? Wot's it all about?"

"Oh, it's a day."

This exhaustive definition was apparently satisfactory, for there was a silent interval. Presently Johnny again:

"Mar sez that everywhere else but yer everybody gives things to everybody Chrissmiss. She sez thar's a man they call Sandy Claws, not a white man, you know, but a kind o' Chinemin, comes down the chimbley night afore Chrissmiss and give things to childern, —boys like me. Puts 'em in their butes! Thet's what she tried to play on me. Easy now, pop, whar are you rubbin' to, thet's a mile from the place. She jest made thet up, didn't she, jest to aggrewate me and you? Don't rub thar. It's mighty cur'o's about Chrissmiss, ain't it? Why do they call it Chrissmiss?"

The Old Man's reply was so low as to be inaudible beyond the room.

"Yes," said Johnny, "I've heerd o' *him* before. Thar, that'll do, dad. I don't ache near so bad as I did. Now wrap me tight in this yer blanket. So. Now, sit down yer by me till I go asleep," and to assure himself of obedience, he grasped his father's sleeve.

For some minutes the Old Man waited patiently. Then the stillness excited his curiosity, and, without moving from the bed, he cautiously opened the door and looked into the main room. It was dark and de-

✠  
*The most precious relish of conversation, and the divinest charm of manners, is the living play of the spirit in the features, and the spontaneous modulation of the form by the passing experience.*—REV. W. R. ALGER.  
✠

sented; but a smouldering log on the hearth broke, and by the blaze he saw Dick Bullen.

"Hello!"

Dick started.

"Whar's the boys?" said the Old Man.

"Gone up the cañon. They're comin' back for me in a minit. Now don't you git up," as the Old Man made a movement to release his sleeve from Johnny's hand. "Don't you mind manners. Sit jest whar you be; I'm goin' in a jiffy. Thar, that's them now."

There was a low tap at the door. Dick opened it quickly, nodded "good-night" to his host, and disappeared. The Old Man would have followed him but for the hand that unconsciously grasped his sleeve. He could have easily disengaged it: it was small, weak, and emaciated. But perhaps because it was small, weak, and emaciated, he changed his mind, and, drawing his chair closer to the bed, rested his head upon it. The room faded before his eyes, went out and left him asleep.

Meantime Dick Bullen confronted his companions.

"Are you ready?" said one.

"Ready," said Dick; "what's the time?"

"Past twelve," was the reply. "Can you make it? It's nigh on fifty miles, the round trip hither and yon."

"I reckon," returned Dick. "Whar's the mare?"

"Bill and Jack's holdin' her at the crossin'."

"Let 'em hold her a minit longer."

Dick re-entered the house softly. The door of the little room was open. The Old Man had fallen back in his chair, snoring. Beside him, on a narrow bedstead,

✠ *Art is at once the knowledge, the possession, and the free direction of the agents, by virtue of which are revealed the life, soul, and mind. It is the appropriation of the sign to the thing. It is the relation of the beauties scattered through nature to a superior type. It is not, therefore, the mere imitation of nature.*—DELSARTE. ✠

lay Johnny. Dick hesitated. Everything was quiet. He suddenly parted his huge mustache with both hands and stooped over the sleeping boy, then fled in bashful terror.

His companions were waiting for him. Two of them were struggling with a strange bulk, which took the semblance of a great yellow horse. It was the mare. She was not a pretty picture. From her Roman nose to her rising haunch, from her arched spine hidden by a stiff Mexican saddle to her thick, straight, bony legs, there was not a line of equine grace. In her half-blind but wholly vicious white eyes, in her protruding underlip, in her color, there was nothing but ugliness and vice.

"Now, then," said one, "stand cl'ar of her heels, boys and up with you. Don't miss your first holt of her mane and mind ye get your off stirrup quick. Ready!"

There was a leap, a scrambling struggle, a bound, a wild retreat of the crowd, a circle of flying hoofs, two leaps that jarred the earth, a jingle of spurs, a plunge, and then the voice of Dick somewhere in the darkness, "All right!"

"Don't take the lower road back onless you're hard pushed for time! Don't hold her in down hill! We'll be at the ford at five. G'lang! Hoopa! Go!"

A splash, a spark struck from the ledge in the road, a clatter, and Dick was gone.

One o'clock came, and Dick had only gained Rattlesnake Hill. In that time Jovita had practiced all her vices. Thrice had she stumbled. Twice had she struck out madly across country. Twice had she reared and fallen backward, and twice had Dick, unharmed, re-

*The first or impressional stage of art is, educationally speaking, the cultivation of the senses, and the powers of observation. In pantomimic art it consists of the training of the apparatus of the body to the finest possible response to, and freest passage for the sensations accepted.*—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.



gained his seat. A mile beyond, at the foot of a long hill, was Rattlesnake Creek. Dick knew that here was the crucial test. Jovita began the descent of the hill. As Dick expected, the momentum she had acquired carried her beyond the point of balking, and, holding her well together for a leap, they dashed into the middle of the swiftly-flowing current. A few moments of kicking, wading, and swimming, and Dick drew a long breath on the opposite bank. By two o'clock he had begun the descent to the plain. At half-past two he rose in his stirrups with a shout. Beyond him rose two spires, a flagstaff, and a line of black objects. He jingled his spurs, and in another moment swept into the village.

After Jovita had been handed over to a sleepy ostler, whom she at once kicked into unpleasant consciousness, Dick sallied out. He stopped before several shops, and by persistent tapping roused the proprietors and made them unbar the doors. It was three o'clock before this pleasantry was over, and, with a small water-proof bag strapped on his shoulders, Dick dashed down the lonely street into the plain.

The storm had cleared away, but it was half-past four before Dick reached the crossing, and half an hour later when he came to the long level that led to Rattlesnake Creek. Suddenly Jovita shied. Hanging to her rein was a figure that had leaped from the bank, and from the road arose a shadowy horse and rider.

"Throw up your hands," commanded this apparition.

Dick felt the mare tremble, quiver, and apparently sink under him. Then she rose in the air with a terrific

✠ *Bad actors exert themselves in vain to be moved and to move spectators. On the other hand, true artists never let their gestures reveal more than a tenth part of the secret emotion that they apparently feel, and would hide from the audience to spare their sensibilities. Thus they succeed in stirring all spectators.*—DELSARTE. ✠



bound, throwing the figure from her bit with a single shake of her vicious head, and charged on the horseman. An oath, a pistol-shot, and the next moment Jovita was a hundred yards away. But the good right arm of her rider, shattered by a bullet, dropped helplessly at his side.

Without slacking his speed Dick shifted the reins to his left hand. He had no fear of pursuit, but looking up he saw that day was upon him. Absorbed in a single idea, he forgot his wound, and dashed on. But the creek he had swam a few hours before had risen, more than doubled its volume, and now rolled a swift river. For the first time that night his heart sank. But the little room and the figures of the sleeping father and son rose before him. He cast off his coat, pistol, boots, and saddle, bound his precious pack to his shoulders, grasped the bare flanks of Jovita with his bared knees, and with a shout dashed into the water. A cry rose from the opposite bank as the heads of a man and horse struggled up the bank.

The Old Man started and woke. Somebody was rapping at the door. He opened it, but fell back with a cry before the dripping, half-naked figure that reeled against the doorpost.

"Dick!"

"Hush! Is he awake yet?"

"No—but, Dick!"

"Keep still." He staggered, caught at the handle of the door, and motioned to the Old Man. "Thar's suthin' in my pack yer for Johnny. Take it off. I can't."

The Old Man unstrapped the pack and laid it before the exhausted man.

*Expression in nature is spontaneous; it is the result of an unconscious process in the man as a creature. Expression in art is deliberate, and there is a conscious command of natural resources in the man as a creative being.*  
STEELE MACKAYE.

"Open it, quick!"

It contained only a few poor toys—cheap and barbaric enough, goodness knows, but bright with paint and tinsel. One of them was broken, another was ruined by water, and on the third there was a spot.

"It don't look like much, that's a fact," said Dick, ruefully. "But it's the best we could do. Take 'em, Old Man, and put 'em in his stocking, and tell him—tell him, you know—hold me, Old Man—" The Old Man caught his sinking figure. "Tell him," said Dick, with a weak little laugh, "tell him Sandy Claus has come," and fell fainting on the threshold.

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## THE SCHOOL-MA'AM'S COURTING.

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FLORENCE E. PYATT.

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WHEN MARY ANN DOLLINGER got the skule  
daown thar on Injun Bay  
I was glad, fer I like ter see a gal makin' her honest  
way.  
I heerd some talk in the village ababout her flyin' high,  
Tew high fer busy farmer folks with chores ter dew ter  
fly.  
But I paid no sorter attention ter all the talk ontell  
She come in her reg'lar boardin' raound ter visit with  
us a spell.  
My Jake an' her had been cronies ever since they could  
walk,

---

*Accent is the modulation of the soul.—DELSARTE.*

---

An' it tuk me aback ter hear her kerrectin' him in his talk.

Jake ain't no hand at grammar, though he hain't his beat for work;

But I sez ter myself, "Look out, my gal, yer a-foolin' with a Turk!"

Jake bore it wonderful patient, an' said in a mournful way,

He p'sumed he was behindhand with the doin's at Injun Bay.

I remember once he was askin' for some o' my Injun buns,

An' she said he should allus say, "them air," stid o' "them is" the ones.

Wal, Mary Ann kep' at him stiddy mornin' an' evenin' long,

Tell he dassent open his mouth for fear o' talkin' wrong.

One day I was pickin' currants daown by the old quince tree,

When I heerd Jake's voice a-sayin': "Be ye willin' ter marry me?"

An' Mary Ann kerrectin', "'Air ye willin', yeou sh'd say."

Our Jake he put his foot daown in a plum, decided way,

"No wimmen-folks is a-goin' ter be re-arrangin' me.

Hereafter I says 'craps,' 'them is,' 'I calk'late,' an' 'I be.'

Ef folks don't like my talk they needn't hark ter what I say;

But I ain' a-goin' to take no sass from folks from Injun Bay.

I ask you free an' final: Be ye goin' ter marry me?"

An' Mary Ann sez, tremblin', yet anxious-like, "I be."

*Gesture is inevitably synthetic, and consequently harmonic; for harmony is but another name for synthesis.—DELAUMOSNE.*

## A WIFE'S LAMENT.

WILL H. CADMUS.

NO! there ain't no use of talkin',  
Zeb is gettin' most too old  
To be changin' for the better,  
So I seldom fret or scold;  
But it sometimes is provokin',  
An' I very often wish  
That he'd give up his hobby,  
Always hankerin' to fish.

I've polished on the cookin'-stove  
Till you could see your face,  
An' worked around from morn till night  
To tidy up the place.  
I sometimes sweep, an' dust, an' scrub,  
Until, I will be bound,  
You cannot find a cleaner house  
For many miles around.

Zeb tracks in with his muddy boots  
Upon the kitchen floor,  
Until I feel it ain't no use  
A-cleanin' any more.  
He'll bring along a string of fish,  
An' there won't be no peace  
Until I've fried 'em, an' the stove  
Gets spattered up with grease.

On Saturday, he'll set at night,  
Along some muddy brook,

*We should not pre-occupy the audience with our own personality. There is no true, simple, or expressive work without self-abnegation.—DELSARTE.*

An' wait until some worthless fish  
May come an' find his hook.  
Then, like enough, on Sunday morn  
He'll say, "Why, there's the bell!  
I won't go with you, Betsy Ann,  
I ain't a-feelin' well."

If he gets called away from home,  
He'll take a piece of twine,  
With bait an' hooks to well improve  
The odds an' ends of time.  
At night, I've scolded 'till I knew  
'Twas useless any more,  
For all the answer I would get  
Would likely be a snore.

I've sometimes wanted somethin' done,  
Perhaps to mend a chair,  
Or dig around my flower-beds,  
He'd claim "no time to spare."  
But then I've noticed many times,  
The task is not too great  
To dig a patch that's twice as big  
If huntin' after bait.

Last spring he said he'd go to York  
To see the grand display;  
He thought that he could spare the time,  
He'd only go one day.  
I didn't see just how he could,  
The crops were needin' care,  
But then I didn't find no fault,  
The neighbors would be there.

*The teacher's work is complete when the pupil has been trained to the perfect control of the instruments through which the soul can be expressed.—*  
GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.



I claimed the military show  
Was better than the rest.  
He said that he was satisfied  
The naval would be best.  
But afterward I found he sat  
From nine till six o'clock,  
A drop-line down between his knees,  
A-fishin' from the dock!

He lately bought a fishin'-pole,  
A fancy kind of thing,  
A little wheel upon the stick  
For windin' up the string.  
Sez I to him, "It seems to me  
You'll never have no sense;  
You know that we cannot afford  
To have no such expense."

Sez I, "You know your overcoat  
Is very far from new;  
We need new chairs and carpet,  
An' the church pew rent is due."  
He said I'd claimed the meat he bought,  
I'd very often found,  
Was poor stuff, sold for tenderloins,  
At twenty cents a pound.

"An' now," sez he, "our butcher bills  
Will probably be small;  
There's fish enough," with his new rod  
He'd maybe catch 'em all!  
You should have seen the basketful  
That he brought home at night—

*Beauty is based on three conditions: clearness, integrity, and due proportion.*—DELSARTE.

The flounders, bass, an' bluefish, too—  
My goodness! What a sight!

He said he'd had a jolly time,  
An' didn't fail to say,  
The bites he'd had was wonderful,  
The best ones got away!  
But, later, Van Dutchoven's wife,  
Claimed Jake Goosrobber knew,  
Zeb hadn't caught them fish at all,  
He'd bought 'em of Jim Drew!

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## JACK HALL'S BOAT-RACE.

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ROBERT GRANT. ARRANGED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

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IT was an established custom on the annual exhibition day at Utopia School for the best single scullers to demonstrate by a two-mile contest which could pull the fastest.

Tom Bonsall was the acknowledged crack single sculler in the school, and as he was to graduate this year, it was Jack Hall's last chance to prove himself the superior. Great preparations were made for the contest. But the excitement was nothing compared with what it became when Dr. Meredith, the principal, announced his intention of competing for the silver cup himself. The report ran like wildfire through the school. "Have you heard the news?" everyone asked his neighbor. "The doctor is going in for the single sculls against Bonsall and Hall. He hasn't rowed in a race

✠  
*The law of evolution in expression is: first the eye, then the face, then the head, then the arms and hands, and last the body.*—STEELE MACKAYE.  
✠

for ever so long." As to what the result of the race would be, few saw room to doubt. Neither of them could hope to beat the doctor.

The appointed day dawned bright and still. The race had been fixed for ten o'clock. The lake was reported to be like a mirror, and the day unexceptionable from an oarsman's point of view. At nine o'clock Jack emerged in his boating-costume. Every boy who possessed a boat was out in it, and the water was dotted with every variety of craft, from a canoe to a steam-launch. The stand, which had been erected just opposite to the finish, was crowded. As for Jack, he was trembling all over, and could feel his heart going like a trip-hammer. The course was two miles in all; straight away for a mile to a flagged buoy, and back again to another flagged buoy abreast of the boat-house.

Jack was the last of the three to get into his boat. He paddled a few rods and then shot off at a comfortable pace up the lake, followed by the gaze of the spectators eager to gauge his powers. He caught a glimpse of Tom Bonsall resting on his oars and watching him. Jack pulled steadily for a few hundred yards, taking a last glance at his equipment to make sure everything was all right. He had scarcely turned to come back when the pistol sounded, and by the time he reached the starting-line the doctor and Tom were in position. According to the lots drawn that morning, Jack was to be in the middle, with Tom inside; so he paddled in between them.

He felt almost beside himself in the short interval that preceded the discharge, and his throat seemed parched.

✠ ————— ✠  
*Beauty is to the Beautiful what the individual reason is to the divine reason of things. It is one ray of the beautiful.*—DELSARTE.  
 ✠ ————— ✠

Crack!

The three pairs of blades flashed through the water at the same moment, and neither boat seemed to gain any decided advantage as they bounded away from the buoy amid the cheers of everybody.

"Hurrah for the doctor!"

"Hit her up, Tom!"

"Bully for you, Jack!"

It took our hero some minutes to get his head clear enough to be able to perceive what he was doing, as compared with his opponents. He was conscious of rowing a rather quicker and more jerky stroke than usual. His eyes were misty and his throat drier than ever. The cheers of the spectators were growing fainter, and he felt that it was time to settle down to work. He made a gulp and looked about him. On his right was Tom pulling like grim death, at a rate which seemed to lift his boat almost out of the water. The stern of Tom's shell was nearly on a level with the back sweep of his own oars, which showed plainly that Tom had not far from half a length's lead on him. On the other side was the doctor, rowing steadily and smoothly as clock-work, neck and neck with him.

"Softly now," said Jack to himself. "This is too fast company for me. If Tom can keep this racket up he'll get there first. My only chance is to let up a bit." Accordingly he lessened the number of strokes to the minute by making each of them longer and more sweeping, with the immediate result that he felt in better shape, and that Tom had gained no further advantage on him. But there was no let up to Tom. He had the lead and was bent on keeping it. Not a sound was

*We never really understand an author's meaning. Every one is free to interpret him according to his individual instinct. But we must know how to justify the interpretation by gesture.—DELAUMOSNE.*



audible to Jack but the slight plashing of the oars in the water. Over his shoulder he saw Tom struggling onward; and abreast of him, pulling with apparently no effort and watching alertly the movements of his rivals, could be seen the dangerous doctor. But Jack felt calm now, and fresher than when he started. The doctor was pulling a waiting race; he was an old hand, and had seen many a race lost by too lively a pace at the start.

"Steady," reflects Jack, "don't hit her up too lively." He appreciates the doctor's tactics, and is not going to fall into the trap if he can help it, even though Tom, spurred on by swift pursuit, has put on more steam and is holding his own bravely. They are not far from the flagged buoy now, and are likely to pass it in the order in which they are at present; about half a length apart, and Tom has the inside water.

Tom turns first, and very cleverly, too, close to the buoy so as to give no one a chance to cut in, and starts for home; but the others are at his heels and right after him. Half way, and Jack is still as fresh as ever. He remembers a parting caution not to spurt until he has to, and only bends strongly and firmly to his accustomed stroke. Ah, there! The doctor is waking up at last, and is putting in some stronger work. One thing is certain now; Tom will have to row faster or give in. Jack slightly quickens his stroke, and, without actually spurting, bends every muscle. Will Tom be able to quicken his pace? He does quicken it, so much so that he is rowing desperately fast with short, lightning strokes, which come so rapidly that it is difficult to note the interval between them. Brilliant, magnificent! But

Things that are said quietly should sing themselves in the utterance.—DELSARTE.



Jack's long, steady swing is holding, and pressing into the bargain.

"Steady now," murmurs Jack between his teeth. He knows from Tom's exertions that his rival is spurting. A terrible moment of sustained effort follows, at the end of which Tom lashes the air with a misplaced stroke, the water splashes, and Jack's shell comes on a level with its forerunner, battles with it for twenty yards of struggling agony on the part of the doomed champion, and leaps to the front just in time to meet the sweet music of the prolonged, triumphant din of shouts and cheers sent down by hundreds of voices. Jack is ahead, and only a quarter of a mile left! Tom is beaten. And now for the doctor. Where is he? The nose of his boat is almost on a line with Jack's stern, and he is quickening at every stroke.

What a babel of cheers and exclamations bursts forth from the crowd along the bank and on the benches of the densely-packed stand!

"Jack Hall is ahead! Hall! Hall! No, he isn't! Hit her up, doctor! Hurrah for Hall! Hurrah for the doctor! Tom, where are you? Bonsall! Bonsall! H-A-L-L! Hall-l-l!"

The tumult is maddening. Can it be possible that Jack Hall, who before the race was rated lowest of the three, is going to break the school record and beat the doctor in one and the same breath? It looks like it, if he can hold his own for two hundred yards more. But see, the doctor is spurting with a vengeance—look!—look!—and is he not gaining, too?

"Doctor Meredith is ahead! No he's not—Hall's

*The philosophy of expression is the philosophy of manifestation. In its broadest sense, it is the philosophy of the infinite as revealed in the universe. In its restricted sense, it is the philosophy of man as revealed through the organism; the inner essence or soul manifesting itself through the outer substance or body.*—MOSES TRUE BROWN.

ahead! Huzza! hurrah! Hall, Hall, hit her up, Hall! Look out, Hall! The doctor wins! No he doesn't! Hall wins! Hurrah! Jack, where are you?"

The doctor has crept up; the nose of his shell is now well beyond Jack's out-rigger, and he is speeding like the wind. Jack is feeling terribly tired; his throat that he thought parched at the start burns as if it were on fire, and his eyes seem ready to start out of his head. Jack turns his head and sights the goal. Not more than 150 yards left! The yells and cheers are setting his blood ablaze. He can scarcely see, but he knows he has not spurted yet. He is neck and neck with the doctor now. There can be nothing to choose between them. "The doctor wins!" "Not a bit of it; Hall wins! Good on your head, Jack! Keep it up, doctor! Go in, Hall!"

The time has come now, Jack knows, to put in any spurt that is left in him. Gripping the handles of his oars like a vise, and shutting his eyes, Jack throws all his powers into one grand effort.

"Hall! Hall! Hurrah! Nobly done, Hall! Hall wins! Row, doctor, row!"

The doctor is rowing with all his might, but he has not counted on the staying powers of his adversary. If Jack can hold out for half a dozen strokes more, the victory is his.

One.

"Hall! Hall! Go in, doctor!"

Two.

"Three cheers for Hall! Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!"

Three.

"Hurrah! H-A-L-L!"

*A movement should never be mixed with a facial twist.—DELSARTE.*

Four.

"Hall wins! Hall wins!"

Five.

"Hurrah! Huzza! Hurrah! Hall! Hall! Doctor! Doctor!"

Six.

Panting, breathless, and bewildered by the deafening cheers, Jack sees the flagged buoy shoot past his oar-blade and knows that he has won the race and is champion of Utopia.

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## THE MARRIAGE OF THE FLOWERS.

S. H. M. BYERS.

THERE'S a wedding in the orchard, dear, I know it  
by the flowers;

They're wreathed on every bough and branch, or falling  
down in showers.

The air is in a mist, I think, and scarce knows what to  
be—

Whether all fragrance, clinging close, or bird-song, wild  
and free.

"It is six," the swallows twittered, "and you're very  
late in rising—

If you really think of rising on this lovely morn at all—  
For the great red sun is peeping over wood and hill and  
meadow,

And the unmilked cows are lowing in the dimly-lighted  
stall."

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*Articulation is the arrest or vibration of tone, produced by the pronunciation of consonants.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

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"Oh, ye robins and ye swallows," thought I, throwing  
back the lattice,

"Ye are noisy, joyous fellows, and you waken when you  
will;"

Then I saw a dainty letter, bound in ribbon-grass and  
clover,

That the swallows had left swinging by the narrow  
window-sill.

Oh, the dainty, dainty letter, on an orange leaf, or  
lemon,

Signed, "Your friend, the Queen of Roses," writ in  
characters of dew:

"You're invited to the garden, there's a good time there  
at seven,

And a place beside the apple-tree has been reserved for  
you.

"There'll be matings there, and marriages, of every  
flower and blossom;

Cross the brook behind the arbor, and come early, if you  
can."

Oh, my thoughts they all went bounding, and my heart  
leaped in my bosom,

"And how sweetly she composes," I reflected as I ran.

There she sat, the queen of roses, with her virgins all  
about her,

While the lilacs and the apple-blooms seemed waiting  
her command.

Oh, how lovely, oh, how graciously she smiled on each  
new-comer;

✠ ————— ✠  
*If you cannot conquer your defect, make it beloved.*—DELSARTE.  
✠ ————— ✠

Oh, how sweetly kissed the lilies as she took them by  
the hand.

All at once the grass-rows parted, and the sweetest  
notes were sounded,

There was music, there was odor, there was loving in  
the air;

And a hundred joyous gallants, robed in holiday ap-  
parel,

Danced beneath the lilac bushes with a hundred maid-  
ens fair.

There were tulips, proud and yellow, with their great  
green spears beside them;

There were lilies grandly bowing to the rose queen as  
they came;

There were daffodils so stately, scenting all the air of  
heaven;

Joyous buds and sleeping poppies, with their banners  
all aflame.

There were pansies robed in purple, marching o'er the  
apple-blossoms,

And the foxgloves with their pages tripped coquettish-  
ly along;

And the violets and the daisies, in their bonnets blue  
and yellow,

Joined the marching and parading of th' innumerable  
throng.

All at once the dandelion blew three notes upon his  
trumpet:

"Choose ye partners for the dancing, gallant knights  
and ladies fair;"

*The rhythm of gesture is proportional to the mass to be moved. The more an  
organ is restrained, the more vehement is its impulse.—DELAUMOSNE.*



And the honeysuckle court'sied to the young, sweet-breathed clematis,

And remarked upon the sweetness of the blossoms in her hair.

"We're the tallest," said the tuberose to the iris, standing nearest,

"And suppose that now, for instance, I should offer you my heart?"

"Oh, how sudden," cried the sly thing; "I am really quite embarrassed—

Unexpected, but pray do it, just to give the rest a start."

Then a daisy kissed a pansy, with its jacket brown and yellow,

And the crocus led a thistle to a seat beside the rose;

And the maybells grouped together, close beside the lady-slipper,

And commented on the beauty and the splendor of her clothes.

"Oh, a market this for beauty," said a jasmine, gently clinging

To the strong arm of an orange, as a glance on him she threw;

"Why, you scarcely would believe it, but I've had this very morning

Twenty offers, and declined them just to promenade with you."

Then again the grass it parted, and the sunshine it grew brighter,

*Let your attitude, gesture, and face foretell what you would make felt.—*  
DELSARTE.

Till it seemed as if the curtains of high heaven were  
withdrawn,  
And each flower and bud and blossom pressed some  
fair one to its bosom,  
As the bannered train danced gaily 'twixt the windrows  
on the lawn.

Oh, the musk-rose was so stately! and so stately was  
the queen rose!  
And how sweetly smiled she on me as she whispered in  
my ear:  
"Come again; you know you're welcome, come again,  
dear, for it may be  
That our baby buds and blossoms will be christened  
here next year."

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## THE OLD CHURCH.

H. H. JOHNSON.

WHAT! tear the old church down, you say, and  
build a modern one,  
That we can look with pride upon and boast of when  
'tis done?  
With lots of little rooms below for festivals and fairs,  
And one big room for preachin', with its pews and easy-  
chairs?

What's wrong about the dear old church we've wor-  
shipped in so long?  
The walls are good, the clapboards tight, the timbers  
sound and strong;

✠ *Expression in nature flows from the impulses of natural passion. Expression in art implies a mastery of the primary impulses of natural passion by that rational and moral substance in the individual which distinguishes the man from the beast as a supernatural entity.* — STEELE MACKAYE. ✠

I'll own the roof is leakin' some, but *that* can be made  
right,  
A shingle stuck in here and there will make the old  
roof tight.

You want to build a stylish church. I think I know your  
views;  
And then when you have got it built, you'll rent or sell  
the pews,  
And poor folks that haint got the cash to pay for sit-  
tin' room,  
Must take their preachin' standin' up, or else remain at  
home.

I tell you, brethren, that old church seems like a life-  
long friend;  
Sweet memories are clusterin' there will last till life  
shall end.  
Each timber, joist, and board and nail seems speakin'  
with a tongue,  
And tellin' of the good done here since you and I were  
young.

Beside that dear old altar there, just fifty years to-day,  
I knelt and begged for pardon, and Christ washed my  
sins away;  
And though old Time has thinned my hair, and bleached  
it white as snow,  
That altar is as dear to me as fifty years ago.

The sermons that we've listened to from holy men of  
God,

✠ ————— ✠  
*One cannot be too careful of his articulation. The initial consonant should  
be articulated distinctly; the spirit of the word is contained in it.—DELSARTE.*  
✠ ————— ✠

Whose bodies now are lyin' cold beneath the church-  
yard sod,

Seem ringin' in my ears to-day, and full of gospel truth,  
As when I listened to them in the merry days of youth.

I seem to hear the preacher's voice say, "Brethren, let  
us pray,"

And all the congregation kneel in the old-fashioned  
way.

I seem to hear the thrillin' shouts of "*Glory*" and  
"*Amen*,"

Respondin' from the people's hearts and echoin' again.

I seem to hear those old-time hymns we all so loved to  
sing,

That used to swell from ev'ry heart, and make the old  
church ring.

There's one now ringin' in my ears: "Let angels pros-  
trate fall

Bring forth the royal diadem and crown Him Lord of  
all!"

'Twould seem too much like sacrilege to tear that altar  
down;

I'm 'fraid God wouldn't bless the deed, but rather on it  
frown.

No, brethren, not a dollar will you get from my old  
hand!

I'd rather give five hundred more and let the old church  
stand!

So, I beg you, let the old church stand; and when this  
old, gray head

*The teacher is advised to train the voice at the same time with the body,  
training both as an instrument.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

Shall lie beneath the flowers in the city of the dead,  
*Then* you can tear the old church down and build one  
 new and grand;  
 But while I live, oh, heed my prayer, and let the old  
 church stand.

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## CANDOR.

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H. C. BUNNER.

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"I KNOW what you're going to say," she said,  
 And she stood up, looking uncommonly tall;  
 "You are going to speak of the hectic fall,  
 And say you're sorry the summer's dead.  
 And no other summer was like it, you know,  
 And can I imagine what made it so?  
 Now, aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," she said;  
 "You are going to ask if I forget  
 That day in June when the woods were wet,  
 And you carried me"—here she dropped her head—  
 "Over the creek; you are going to say,  
 Do I remember that horrid day?  
 Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," she said;  
 "You are going to say that since that time  
 You have rather tended to run to rhyme,  
 And"—her clear glance fell and her cheek grew red—

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*Speech is external, and visible thought is the ambassador of the intellect.—*  
 DELSARTE.

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“And have I noticed your tone was queer?  
 Why, everybody has seen it here!  
 Now, aren’t you, honestly?” “Yes,” I said.  
 “I know what you’re going to say,” I said;  
 “You’re going to say you’ve been much annoyed,  
 And I’m short of tact—you will say devoid—  
 And I’m clumsy and awkward, and call me Ted,  
 And I bear abuse like a dear old lamb,  
 And you’ll have me, anyway, just as I am.  
 Now, aren’t you, honestly?” “Ye-es,” she said.

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## A BOY’S CONCLUSION.

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SHE wuz a old maid, Aunt Sue wuz;  
 She never had any little boys  
 Er girls, like mos’ of women does.  
 I guess she didn’t like the noise  
 And bother ’at a baby brings,  
 And so God didn’t send her none,  
 But let ’em stay and wear their wings.  
 I bet they have a sight of fun!  
 I’ve got a baby brother there,  
 And he’s got wings, and, if I’m good,  
 I’m goin’ to die and have a pair  
 Some time, ’cause mamma said I should.  
 When Aunt Sue wuz a girl, ma said,  
 She had a beau, like Sister Bess.  
 He went to the war and come back dead,  
 And that’s all ’at saved *her*, I guess;  
 ’Cause, if he hadn’t lost his life,

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*Art proposes three things: to move, to interest, to persuade by unity of inflection and gesture. One effect must not destroy another. Divergence confuses the audience, and leaves no time for sentiment.*—DELAUMOSNE.

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He would 'a' come back after her;  
And she'd 'a' had to be his wife  
And go with him jist *everywhere* !  
I'd think she'd 'a' been awful glad  
Because he didn't come, but died;  
But stid of that it made her sad,  
And mamma said she went and cried.

And, mamma said, a long, long while  
After her beau wuz dead, Aunt Sue  
Jist moped around and wouldn't smile,  
Until they thought that she'd die, too.  
But stid of dyin' she kep' on,  
And turned out to be a old maid;  
Jist 'cause the other beau wuz gone,  
She wouldn't have no more, she said.  
I pity Aunt Sue; but I can't  
Help be glad 'at her beau died,  
'Cause I wouldn't have a old maid aunt  
If she'd 'a' been that feller's bride.

I like Aunt Sue; her ginger cakes  
Are better'n what we have at home,  
They're sweeter 'n them my mamma makes,  
And she mos' always brings me some.  
And she's got lots of books and cats,  
And a little dog, and she don't care  
How much I play with them, and that's  
Why I like so to go down there.  
Old maids are nice. When I'm a man,  
If I don't live a single life,  
But marry some one, it's my plan  
To have a old maid for my wife.

*A part of the whole cannot be thoroughly appreciated by any one ignorant of the whole.*—DELSARTE.

## A' ABOOT IT.

WILLIAM LYLE.

“O MARY, will you gang wi' me,  
An' mak' my hame a heeven?  
I'll licht yer nights, an' bless yer days,  
Wi' love as lang's I'm leeven.”  
“Toots, laddie, dinna waste yer win'—  
Its waur than wasted speakin';  
Ye hae but ane heart at the best,  
An' I'm no' her it's seekin'.”

“Ah, Mary, I had ance a heart,  
But I hae ane nae langer;  
Yer een hae wiled it frae my breest,  
An' aye the spell grows stranger.”  
“Ah, havers, Tam, ye ken fu' weel,  
Noo, whaur were ye' a roamin'  
Yestreen? Ye followed Maggie Rae  
Adoon the glen at gloamin'.”

“Mary, I thacht it was yersel',  
But ne'er a word was spoken;  
The glen was dark without your smile,  
An' I cam' hame heart-broken.”  
“Weel, maybe, Tam, ye were mista'en,  
But I'll tak' leave to doot it;  
It seems ye had to kiss lang Meg  
To find oot a' about it!”

✠ *In change of inflection, the voice should leap from one inflection to the other, not slide; otherwise the change produces a sing-song.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS. ✠

## LORD CLIVE.

ROBERT BROWNING. ARRANGED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

I AND CLIVE were friends—and why not? power is  
 power, my boy, and still  
 Marks a man,—God's gift magnific, exercised for good  
 or ill.

We were friends then, Clive and I; so, when the clouds,  
 about the orb

Late supreme, encroaching slowly, surely, threatened to  
 absorb

Ray by ray its noontide brilliance,—friendship might,  
 with steadier eye 5

Drawing near, bear what had burned else, now no blaze,  
 all majesty.

Too much bee's-wing floats my figure? Well, suppose  
 a castle's new:

None presume to climb its ramparts, none find foothold  
 sure for shoe

'Twixt those squares and squares of granite plating the  
 impervious pile

As his scale-mail's warty iron cuirasses a crocodile. 10  
 Such a castle seldom tumbles by sheer stress of can-  
 nonade:

'Tis when foes are foiled and fighting's finished that  
 vile rains invade,

Grass o'ergrows, o'ergrows till night-birds, congregat-  
 ing, find no holes

Fit to build in like the topmost sockets made for ban-  
 ner-poles.

*Dynamic wealth depends upon the number of bodily articulations brought  
 into play; the fewer articulations an actor uses, the more closely he approaches  
 to the puppet.—DELSARTE.*

So Clive crumbled slow at London, crashed at last. A  
                     week before, 15  
 Dining with him,—after trying churchyard-chat of days  
                     of yore,—  
 As I saw his head sink heavy, guessed the soul's extin-  
                     guishment  
 By the glazing eyeball, noticed how the furtive fingers  
                     went

Where a drug-box skulked behind the honest liquor,—  
                     "One more throw  
 Try for Clive!" thought I; "let's venture some good  
                     rattling question!" So— 20  
 "Come, Clive, tell us,"—out I blurted,—“ what to tell in  
                     turn, years hence,  
 Come! what moment of the minute, what speck-centre  
                     in the wide  
 Circle of the action saw your mortal fairly deified?  
 (Let alone that filthy sleep-stuff; swallow bold this  
                     wholesome port!)  
 If a friend has leave to question,—when were you most  
                     brave, in short?" 25

Up he arched his brows o' the instant, formidably Clive  
                     again.  
 "When was I most brave? I'd answer, were the instance  
                     half as plain  
 As another instance that's a brain-lodged crystal—curse  
                     it!—here  
 Freezing when my memory touches—ugh!—the time I  
                     felt almost fear. 29  
 Ugh! I cannot say for certain if I showed fear—anyhow,

*Pantomime is of two distinct species: elliptic pantomime, which is the mani-  
 festation by the outer action of the body of the inward life of the body; and  
 descriptive pantomime, which is the illustration by the motion of the body of  
 some outer part or action.—STEELE MACKAYE.*



Fear I felt, and, very likely, shuddered, since I shiver  
now."

Down his brows dropped. On the table painfully he  
pored, as though

Tracing in the stains and streaks there, thoughts en-  
crusted long ago.

When he spoke 'twas like a lawyer reading word by  
word some will,

Some blind jungle of a statement,—beating on and on  
until 35

Out there leaps fierce life to fight with.

"This fell in my factor-days.  
Desk-drudge, slaving at St. David's, one must game, or  
drink, or craze.

I chose gaming; and—because your high-flown game-  
sters hardly take

Umbrage at a factor's elbow if the factor pays his  
stake—

I was winked at in a circle where the company was  
choice, 40

Captain This and Major That, men high of color, loud  
of voice,

"Yet indulgent, condescending to the modest juvenile,  
Who not merely risked but lost his hard-earned guineas  
with a smile.

Down I sat to cards, one evening, had for my antagonist  
Somebody whose name's a secret—you'll know why—  
so, if you list, 45

Call him Cock o' the walk, my scarlet son of Mars from  
head to heel!

✠ ————— ✠  
*Conscious menace—that of a master to his subordinate—is expressed by a  
movement of the head carried from above downward. Impotent menace re-  
quires the head to be moved from below upward.—DELSARTE.*  
✠ ————— ✠

Play commenced; and whether Cocky fancied that a clerk must feel

“Quite sufficient honor came of bending over one green baize,

I the scribe with him the warrior, guessed no penman dared to raise

Shadow of objection should the honor stay but playing end 50

More or less abruptly,—whether disinclined he grew to spend,

Practice strictly scientific on a booby born to stare  
At—not ask of—lace and ruffles if the hand they hide plays fair.

“Anyhow, I marked a movement when he bade me ‘Cut!’  
I rose.

‘Such the new manœuvre, captain? I’m a novice; knowledge grows. 55

What, you force a card, you cheat, sir?’ Never did a thunderclap

Cause emotion, startle Thyrsis locked with Chloe in his lap,

As my word and gesture (down I flung my cards to join the pack)

Fired the man of arms, whose visage, simply red before, turned black.

“When he heard his voice, he stammered, ‘That expression once again.’ 60

‘Well, you forced a card and cheated!’ ‘Possibly a factor’s brain,

*The law of expansion of motion of action existing in mental expression is in proportion to the uncontrolled force of the motion.—STEELE MACKAYE.*

Busied with his all-important balance of accounts, may  
deem

Weighing words, superfluous trouble; *cheat* to clerkly  
ears may seem

Just the joke for friends to venture: but we are not  
friends, you see!

When a gentleman is joked with,—if he's good at re-  
partee— 65

“ ‘ He rejoins as I do—Sirrah, on your knees, withdraw  
in full!

Beg my pardon, or be sure a kindly bullet through  
your skull

Lets in light and teaches manners to what brain it finds!  
Choose quick—

Have your life snuffed out or, kneeling, pray me trim  
yon candlewick! ’

‘ Well, you cheated! ’ 70

Then outbroke a howl from all the friends around.  
To their feet sprang men in fury, fists were clinched and  
teeth were ground.

‘ End it! no time like the present! Captain, yours were  
our disgrace! ’

“ Up we stood accordingly.  
As they handed me the weapon, such was my soul's  
thirst to try

Then and there conclusions with this bully, tread on  
and stamp out 75

Every spark of his existence, that—crept close to, curled  
about

By that toying, tempting, teasing fool-forefinger's mid-  
dle joint,—

✠ The mouth plays a part in everything evil which we would express, by a  
grimace which consists of protruding the lips and lowering the corners. If  
the grimace translates a concentric sentiment, it should be made by compress-  
ing the lips.—DELSARTE. ✠

Don't you guess?—the trigger yielded. Gone my chance!  
and at the point

Of such prime success, moreover; scarce an inch above  
his head

Went my ball to hit the wainscot. He was living, I  
was dead. 80

“Up he marched in flaming triumph—’twas his right,  
mind!—up, within

Just an arm's length. ‘Now, my clerkling,’ chuckled  
Cocky with a grin

As the levelled piece quite touched me, ‘now, Sir Count-  
ing-house, repeat

That expression which I told you proved bad manners!  
Did I cheat?’

‘Cheat you did, you knew you cheated, and, this mo-  
ment, know as well. 85

As for me, my homely breeding bids you—fire and go  
to hell!’

“Twice the muzzle touched my forehead. Heavy barrel,  
flurried wrist,

Either spoils a steady lifting. Thrice: then, ‘Laugh at  
hell who list,

I can't! God's no fable, either. Did this boy's eye wink  
once? No!

There's no standing him and hell and God all three  
against me,—so, 90

I did cheat!’

And down he threw the pistol, out rushed—  
by the door

Possibly, but, as for knowledge if by chimney, roof, or  
floor,

✠ *Habit is a second nature; in fact, a habitual movement fashions the mate-  
rial and physical being in such a manner as to create a type not inborn, and  
which is named habitual.*—DELAUMOSNE. ✠

He effected disappearance—I'll engage no glance was  
sent

That way by a single starrer, such a blank astonishment  
Swallowed up the senses; as for speaking—mute they  
stood as mice 95

"Mute not long, though! Such reaction, such a hubbub  
in a trice!

'Rogue and rascal! Who'd have thought it? What's  
to be expected next?

Drum and fife must play the Rogue's March, rank and  
file be free to speed,

Tardy marching on the rogue's part by appliance in  
the rear—

Kicks administered shall right this wronged civilian,—  
never fear.' 100

"Gentlemen, attention—pray! First, one word!  
Some five minutes since my life lay—as you all saw,  
gentlemen,

At the mercy of your friend there. Not a single voice  
was raised

In arrest of judgment, not one tongue—before my pow-  
der blazed—

Ventured, "Can it be the youngster blundered, really  
seemed to mark 105

Some irregular proceeding? Look into the case, at  
least!"

Who dared interpose between the altar's victim and the  
priest?

Yet he spared me! You eleven! Whosoever, all or each,  
Utters—to the disadvantage of the man who spared me—  
speech—

*Science receives, art gives. By science man assimilates the world; by art he assimilates himself to the world. Assimilation is to science what incarnation is to art.—DELSARTE.*



To his face, behind his back,—that speaker has to do  
with me; 110

Me who promise, if positions change and mine the  
chance should be,

Not to imitate your friend and waive advantage!'

"Well, you've my story, there's your instance: fear I  
did, you see!"

"Fear—I wish I could detect there; courage fronts me,  
plain enough,

Call it desperation, madness, never mind! for here's in  
rough— 115

Why, had mine been such a trial, fear had overcome  
disgrace.

True, disgrace were hard to bear; but no such rush  
against God's face!"

## ANALYSIS.

F. TOWNSEND SOUTHWICK.

No poet needs more the artist to stand as interpreter between him and the average individual than does Browning. The closet reading of Browning is somewhat difficult; his sentences are not always well framed for the eye, the words do not adjust themselves naturally to the focus of the ordinary understanding, the thread of his thought gets tangled in the meshes of his imagination, until we almost lose it altogether.

This is owing to two quite opposite qualities in his work that it seems paradoxical to name together: diffuseness and compression. He crowds his pages with a wealth of vivifying, reinforcing ideas branching from and adorning the main subject, side lights, so to speak, thrown upon the central motif. He must flash every

*The head and hand cannot act simultaneously to express the same sentiment. One could not say "no" with head and hands at the same time. The head commands and precedes the movement of the hand.*—DELAUMOSNE.

facet of his jewelled thought toward us until we have noted each scintillation of the brilliancy within. At the same time, he compresses the expression of each of these ideas until his lines are fairly packed with ellipses, so that the superficial reader is fatigued, at first, by the effort necessary to dig out the meaning of a sentence, and, afterward, by the stress of sustained thought required to follow the poet through group after group of such compact expressions to the final elucidation of his meaning—the net result of it all. Much of Browning's obscurity arises, like the imperfect expression of some bright stutterer, not from incapacity, but from the too rapid crowding of thoughts upon expression.

The artist who would interpret this master—and none but an artist is equal to his more difficult moods—has resources in real and pantomimic expression that stand him in good stead in his task. To such, the few hints I am able to give will doubtless be superfluous. To many students, however, who are aiming at something higher than the ephemeral trash of the day, they may be of service as pointing out a method of getting at the meaning and interpretation of one of the greatest masters of dramatic delineation.

Robert, Lord Clive, born 1725, conqueror of India. His most celebrated victory was at Plassey, where, with 3,000 men, he completely routed 60,000 Bengalese. He rose from a subordinate position in the British East India Company. His character was by no means spotless, yet his genuine greatness raised him high in the estimation of his contemporaries. His later years were passed in England in ill health and broken spirits. Finally, in 1774, he ended his own life. The incident here related has, we are told, the authority of Macaulay.

The speaker is telling the story to his son over their after-dinner port. The manner is colloquial, gestures of the hand and forearm predominating.

2. [It is] *God's gift magnific* [whether] *exercised*, etc.

3-6. Painter's or revealing hand; suggest by describing an arc of a circle not too large. Action here at the

*Science and art form two means of assimilation: the one by means of absorption, the other by means of emanation. The one gives and communicates; the other unceasingly receives and appeals.*—DELSARTE.

right side throughout. At *encroaching*, develop the arm with slight acquiring action of the hand. *Friendship*, supportive hand, palm from earth. *No blaze*, slight rejection, with tremolo of revealing hand. *All majesty*, painter's assertion. This is a continuous chain of actions; sustain the arm throughout and do not be in a hurry to drop it at the conclusion. Best to sustain it until, as if recalled to yourself by your auditor's smile, you—

7-10. Drop arm with off-hand movement of rejection at about the waist-line, as much as to say, "Well, let it go." *Bee's wing*, the film on old port. Paraphrased, the sentence reads: "The wine I have drunk makes me use too gorgeous a comparison," perhaps with a deprecatory smile. *Well* [I will try again]. Action this time at left side. Intellectual hand, "with arm to earth;" indicate various components of the picture.

11. *Such a castle*, palm revealing; *sheer stress*, repulsion.

12. Rejection with strong hand. *Fighting's finished*, surrender hand. *Vile rains*, boring action of hand, forefinger prominent.

13. *O'ergrows*, acquiring hand; *till*, etc., indication.

15. Indicate at side, palm up, supportive; *crumbled slow*, turn and sink wrist; *crashed*, drop arm, seriously, with regret in the voice, but be careful not to make it minor. From line 7, *Well*, to line 15 the action is again continuous.

18. *Furtive fingers*, delicate action of fingers; attitude, concealment.

19. *Honest liquor*, hand in attitude of presentation. Do not attempt to suggest the hanging head. *One more throw*, the figure is, of course, of a dice-box. It is perhaps better not to suggest it in action, unless very delicately, since doing so would divert the attention from the thought to its symbol. The thought is: "One more attempt to win back Clive to his former self."

21. If any action, appeal; but very off-hand.

22. *Come*, appeal as before, but stronger. *Speck-centre*,

✠ ————— ✠  
*Bearings of the body are pantomimic adjectives, qualifying the individual kind of character which is in action.—STEELE MACKAYE.*  
 ✠ ————— ✠

pressure of thumb and little finger. *Wide*, arm action, hand expanded.

23. *Your mortal*, supportive indication to Clive; *deified*, to heaven.

24. Impatient rejection; *swallow bold*, presentation.

25. Drop arm. *If a friend has leave to question*, suspensive pause here, such a pause as we sometimes fill up with the monosyllable "er." Perhaps the speaker feels a little hesitation at asking the direct question; but, after beating about for some time, finally does blurt out, *when were you most brave, in short*, rapidly and energetically.

28. *Brain-lodged*, tap forehead. *Curse it*, contract hand simply.

29. *When my memory touches [it]*. *Ugh*, a shiver not a word, slightly drawing in elbows and raising shoulders.

30. Declaration.

31. *I felt*, affirmation; connect these actions; do not overdo them; remember it is conversation.

32-35. "Browning has caught the two most striking symptoms of the victim of the opium habit: the fixed though dazed regard of some indifferent object, and the lifeless, monotonous voice."—Rolfé. Head slightly bowed, but with eye to audience—a necessary artistic variation from the description. Eyes half closed sleepily. Very indifferent manner and voice; general attitude repose, but very relaxed; chest somewhat passive. Gradually grow more animated as the story develops.

41-43. Careless gesture of distribution with left hand, to save the right for stronger action by and by. Hold attitude to *condescending*, when the hand takes attitude of protection; hold this to *lost*, when it changes to distribution with surrender, or simply to surrender. *Juvenile*, long "i."

50-51. *Should the honor [of bending, etc.], stay but playing [that is, fair playing], end more or less abruptly*. A good effect can be made here by a suspensive pause after *end*, and giving the following clause with indifferent concession. The whole sentence and that following

Yellow is the color of the soul. It is the color of flame. Flame contains the warmth of life and the light of the mind. As the soul contains and unites the life and the mind, so the flame warms and shines.—DELSARTE.



will bear a considerable amount of circumflex inflection.

52-53. *On a booby born to stare at lace-and-ruffles, not ask of [them], if the hand, etc.* Somewhat difficult to read well. *Lace-and-ruffles* is elliptical in the first instance, and there the emphasis of the idea naturally belongs. When the expression does occur, having been thought already in the speaker's mind, the emphasis is partly lost, as if he said "not ask of them." *Lace-and-ruffles* is subordinate to the whole idea it interrupts. *Stare at* is antithetical not merely to *ask of*, but to the whole clause. [Ask] *if the hand they hide plays fair*, the emphasis, therefore, culminating on *fair*. Read a few times as paraphrased above, then substitute the original, keeping emphasis and inflection the same, and you will arrive at the best way of reading the sentence that occurs to me.

54-55. Gradually become more animated. *Knowledge grows*, "I am learning something," ironical, of course.

56. Indignant contempt with an element of surprise.

56-59. *Never did a thunder-clap [so] cause emotion [in Thyrsis so] startle [him with his arms] locked [about] Chloe in his lap, as my word and gesture [i.e., flinging down the cards] fired [i.e., caused emotion, though of a different kind in] the man of arms.*

60. An ingenious variation of the threadbare expression, "found his voice." *That expression*, etc., surprise, almost bewilderment, predominating over anger. Strong attitude, fists clinched; or, better, fingers working spasmodically as if to clutch Clive's throat; arms drawn back.

61. Calmly and coldly, with great distinctness and deliberation; head inclined from and lifted; upper lids dropped; contemptuous curl of lips; poise normal, no movement nor contraction anywhere.

61-67. *Possibly*, etc., restrained fury, very sarcastic. He despises his antagonist, and evidently does not dream of final resistance. Let the passage grow in intensity to the very end.

*Recitation is not acting, and we must content ourselves with suggesting, rather than attempting, complete dramatization.—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.*



66-69. *On your knees*, indicate with tyrant's hand, i.e., "to arm to earth;" rage unrestrained to the end; weight on advanced foot.

70. As before, or with possibly a touch of defiance in voice and action.

70-72. The action is sufficiently suggested by the text. Do not overdo this passage; remember that these are gentlemen, not rowdies.

74-76. Strong emotional emphasis; hurry these lines a little; offensive action of fist, conversational action of arm.

76-78. *Crept close to*, etc. Here the imitative action of the finger must help to carry the main idea over the long parenthesis, a parenthesis, too, that is not without reason; for Clive, formidably Clive again, is living over this scene once more, and now as then vents his vexation at his failure on his finger. *Forefinger*, disgust.

78. *Gone my chance!* Drop arm with abandon as of letting the pistol fall, or throwing it impatiently aside.

79. *Scarce an inch*, indicate. Through this have the tone of vexation.

81. *'Twas his right*. Suppression, palm up, as if in reply to the thought of the auditor that it was unfair.

82-84. Action as described.

85. Perfectly steady gaze. Be careful not to fling back the head or have any action of the arms. Attitude of feet, defiance, but not too strong.

86. *Fire—and go to hell!* Separate the phrases as indicated. Make the latter a menace. If given flippantly it would not have affected his antagonist as it does.

87-90. *Twice—thrice*. No action here, but be as impressive as possible. *Laugh*, etc.; attitude here of holding the pistol pointing upward or with arm dropped. Speak as if the words were forced from you against your will. Shrink within yourself as you proceed.

At 90, writhing action of the body, arms raised, fists clinched and strong elbow as if to ward off *him and hell and God*. Gradually drop the head lower in shame and raise the arms higher. Hesitate before and after *so* [I

✠ ————— ✠  
Blue is the color of the mind. It is the color of the sky, the home of pure  
intellects, set free from the body, who see and know all things.—DELSARTE.  
✠ ————— ✠

own that]; then, with a supreme effort, drop both arms with relaxed hands, lifting the head in opposition, and turning on the ankle until the back is almost toward the audience as you finish the words *I did cheat*. Make this climax on *did*. At the last word drop the head again, letting the hands contract, as they will naturally tend to do. Hold the attitude a few seconds.

91. Turn to audience; imitative action at *down he threw*.

92. *But as for* [actual] *knowledge if* [whether].

93. No one could vouch that he went through the door because no one looked that way, is the gist of the passage.

94-95. *Out rushed*, indicate. Hold attitude with palm from earth until *such a blank astonishment*, when both hands express surprise; hold this to *mute*, when the arms drop.

96-99. Negation of head with slight smile. *Such reaction*, etc., broad declaration, both arms; hands "from arm to earth." *Rogue and rascal*, etc., arms and hands indicating surprise. *Drum and fife*, etc., fists clinched, arms drawn back at waist-line, with strong elbow.

99. Shake fist or warning finger at the imaginary rogue.

100. Bring arms to side, with fists still clinched. *Never fear*, affirmation of head.

101-102. Extend arm toward them, palm "with arm to earth;" head lifted; eyes with regard of inferior; weight on retired foot. Slowly bring the arm to the side.

103. Indicate across the body, i.e., with right arm toward the left side. *Not a single voice*, bring arm back to side with slight declarative movement. From here to line 113 the most effective manner will be with arms at the side, the only pantomime being the slightest possible action of the muscles of the face, gradually hardening into greater and greater sternness. Do not scowl nor bluster. Remember that conscious strength needs neither pantomimic nor vocal explosions. Make the voice and manner menacing, but the menace restrained and thoroughly cool. At *your friend*, a slight indication of the head and eye alone.

The repeated extension of the arms denotes but little intelligence, little suppleness in the wrist and fingers. The movement of a single finger indicates great finesse.—DELAUMOSNE.

113. Something of a pause; then, in off-hand fashion, *well*, etc.

115. *Desperation, madness*, distributive action of hand; *never mind*, negation; *here's*, etc., affirmative indication of hand, with forefinger active.

116. Declaration, both hands; *fear*, negation, both hands and shake of head.

117. Declaration with surrender, concession. *No such rush*, etc., demonstrative indication, indication with revealing hand, "from arm from earth." One or both hands. Awe in the voice and manner.

115-117. This can also be given effectively without gestures.

[When not otherwise indicated, a note refers to the whole line or lines under which it stands, beginning with the first word. Bracketed words supply ellipses in the text, or paraphrase preceding words.]

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"EVENING Express! Times! Times! Evening Express!

Evening Express? Mister, Times? Times?

Evening Express?" the newsboy cried,

But it scarcely rippled the living tide

That ebbed and flowed in the busy street,

With its aching hearts and its restless feet.

Again through the hum of the city thrilled,

"Evening Express! Great battle! Ten thousand killed!"

And the little carrier hurried away

With the sorrowful news of that winter day.

To a dreary room, in an attic high,

Trembled the words of that small, sharp cry;

Red is the color of life. This is asserted by fire, by the heat of the blood.—  
DELSARTE.

And a lonely widow bowed her head,  
And murmured, "Willie! My Willie is dead!  
Oh! I feared it was not an idle dream  
That led me, last night, to that cold, dark stream,  
Where the ground was wet with the crimson rain,  
And strewed all over with ghastly slain.  
The stars were dim, for the night was wild:  
But I threaded the gloom till I found my child.  
The cold rain fell on his upturned face,  
And the swift destroyer had left no trace  
Of the sudden blow, and the sharp, quick pain,  
But a little wound and a purple stain.  
I tried to speak, but my voice was gone,  
And my soul stood there in the cold, gray dawn,  
While they rifled his body with ruthless hand,  
And covered him up in the reeking sand.

"Willie, oh, Willie! it seems but a day  
Since thy baby head on my bosom lay,  
Since I heard thy prattle, so soft and sweet,  
And guided the steps of thy tottering feet.  
And thou wert the fairest and last of three,  
Which the Father in heaven had given to me.  
All the life of my life, love, hope, and joy  
Were treasured in thee, my strong, brave boy.  
And the last faint words that thy father said,  
Were, 'Willie will mind thee when I am dead.'  
But they tore the flag from thy death-cold hand  
And covered thee up in the reeking sand."  
She read the names of the missing and slain,  
But one she read over and over again;  
And still the words which her white lips said,  
Were: "Company C, William Warren, dead."

✠  
*On the light of your own soul, on the substance of your own character, depends the completion of acquired knowledge into practical skill.—STEELE  
MACKAYE.*  
✠



The night came down to her cold hearthstone,  
 But she still read on in that same low tone;  
 And still the words her white lips said,  
 Were: "Company C, William Warren, dead."  
 The light of the morning chased the gloom  
 From the emberless hearth of that attic room;  
 And the city's pulses throbbed again,  
 But the mother's heart had forgotten its pain.  
 She had gone through the gates to that better land,  
 With that terrible list in her thin, cold hand,  
 With her white lips parted, as last she said:  
 "Company C, William Warren, dead."

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## BREAD.

(FRANCE 1846-7.)

TRANSLATED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

[Among the selections to which Mme. Arnaud gives special prominence in her writings on Delsarte—writings for which we cannot be too grateful, as they give us almost the only authentic inner view of the great French teacher at work and at home,—“Bread” stands foremost. Darcier, who Mme. Arnaud names as “preëminent in the crowd,” and who may still be heard in certain circles in Paris, recited the selection with great spirit, never failing to make a hit. Doubtless one of the chief reasons of the success of “Bread” was its peculiar application to the then recent troublous times, when famine stared Parisians in the face. “Bread” is really a political song, but for the purposes of this book the music is unnecessary. The selection is in sympathy with the principles recently enunciated by Henry George, and is, therefore, quite appropriate to our own times, apart from its literary merit.—EDITOR.]

WHEN on the height and by the river  
 The mills have hushed their busy clack,  
 The miller's donkey browses calmly,  
 And carries not the well-filled sack,

✠ ————— ✠  
*The voice has three agents: the projective agent, or the lungs; the vibrative agent, or the larynx; the reverberative agent, or the mouth.—DELSARTE.*  
 ✠ ————— ✠



Then Famine, like a wolf, comes stalking,  
 And enters homes before our eyes;  
 Around, above, a storm is gath'ring,  
 And groans go upward to the skies.  
 You cannot hush the murmurs of the people when  
     they're led  
 By pangs of hunger; nature speaks, and they cry: "We  
     want bread!"

Then Famine travels from the village,  
 The city feels its touch at length;  
 Make haste, and seek to stop its journey  
 With drums beat hard with all your strength,  
 In spite of powder and swift bullet,  
 It travels as on wing of bird,  
 And on remotest, highest rampart  
 It plants its black flag undisturbed.  
 You cannot hush the murmurs of the people when  
     they're led  
 By pangs of hunger; nature speaks, and they cry: "We  
     want bread!"

Of what avail are hosts of soldiers?  
 For Famine gives to those it arms  
 The keenest weapons, and it gathers  
 Recruits from forests, fields, and farms,  
 With forks and shovels, scythes and sickles;  
 At knell of war fond lovers part,  
 And maidens fair are weeping sadly,  
 The cannon's summons breaks the heart.  
 You cannot hush the murmurs of the people when  
     they're led

*The arms should never extend the same way. If they follow each other,  
 one should be more advanced than the other. Never allow parallelism.—*  
 DELAUMOSNE.

By pangs of hunger; nature speaks, and they cry: "We  
want bread!"

Among the eager crowds of people  
Arrest all armed with knife or gun;  
Erect in open squares as menace  
The scaffold's framework nearly done.  
But when, in sight of trembling thousands,  
The bloody sword its work shall end,  
And destinies for aye be settled,  
A cry of "Blood" on high ascends.

You cannot hush the murmurs of the people when  
they're led

By pangs of hunger; nature speaks, and they cry: "We  
want bread!"

Our daily bread is life's sustainer  
As much as water, fire, and air;  
Without it we are helpless, dying,  
And 'tis God's debt for us to care.  
But has not He paid all He owes us?  
Has He refused to give us soil?

The sun's bright rays shine warm upon us,  
And ripening grain repays our toil.

You cannot hush the murmurs of the people when  
they're led

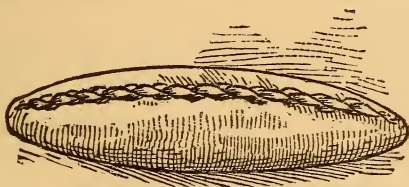
By pangs of hunger; nature speaks, and they cry: "We  
want bread!"

The earth is full of life and vigor,  
And grain in harvests rich should yield  
From ardent tropics to north's limit,  
A golden crown for every field.

*Let a head—however loving one may suppose it to be intrinsically—bend  
toward the object of its contemplation, and let the shoulder not be lifted, that  
head will plainly lack an air of vitality and warm sincerity without which  
it cannot persuade us.—DELSARTE.*

Dig deep, then, into earth's broad bosom,  
 And for this work, which ne'er should cease,  
 Beat sword and cannon into ploughshares,  
 And change the arm of war to peace!  
 You cannot hush the murmurs of the people when  
 they're led  
 By pangs of hunger; nature speaks, and they cry: "We  
 want bread!"

What matters, then, the petty quarrels  
 Of monarchs, statesmen high in life?  
 Shall we, because of foolish hatreds,  
 Take up our arms for blood and strife?  
 Far rather let us join our forces,  
 With "work" for watchword, peace to reign;  
 Give up the earth to plough and sickle,  
 And bread will ne'er be scare again.  
 You cannot hush the murmurs of the people when  
 they're led  
 By pangs of hunger; nature speaks, and they cry: "We  
 want bread!"



## SUGGESTIVE ANALYSIS.

GENEVIEVE STEBBINS THOMPSON.

The first picture to be seen in the imagination and externalized in voice and action is the calm of nature void of man. Then is ushered in the storm of woe in

*The intelligent man makes few gestures. To multiply gestures indicates a lack of intelligence. The face is the thermometer of intelligence. Let as much expression as possible be given to the face.*—DELAUMOSNE.

men's hearts, and the stanza culminates in the piteous cry, "we want bread." Those who have been students of the Delsarte system of expression will remember the striking distinction drawn between the dynamic voice with intensity in it and the mere empty tone. To acquire this dynamic quality, the reader must vividly see and deeply feel within himself the scenes and emotions depicted in the poem.

The second stanza should be given with concentration, rapidity, and excitement. The refrain "we want bread" should be given with a vocal coloring of desperation.

The third stanza should have the character of lamentation and menace. "The cannon's summons breaks the heart," and the refrain, are given in a tone of menace and agony.

The fourth stanza is given with despair and menace, and the refrain as if spoken from on high by a stern and mighty avenger.

The last three stanzas should be given in an orotund tone, as voicing the great principle of the right of all God's creatures to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

In the first stanza the action of the first four lines is descriptive, and then Famine is personified by a crouching and advancing attitude. In line 7 is a sweeping, descriptive gesture, which is followed by an attitude of passionate appeal.

In the second stanza in the first line the arm sweeps horizontally, expressing the advance of famine, and is held pointing as the body earnestly advances at the second line. At the third line turn to the opposite direction and assume a repellent attitude. The gestures in the following lines should suggest the action described.

The third stanza should close with the hands held convulsively in a menacing attitude.

In the fourth stanza the gestures should be of the full arm, and should culminate in uplifting the arm above the head at the cry of "blood." The arm should be held aloft until the cry "we want bread," when both arms should be uplifted.

✠  
*When a man presses a woman's hand, we may affirm that he loves her sensually—that is to say, solely for physical qualities—if, on looking at her, he moves his head toward the shoulder that is opposite her.*—DELSARTE.  
✠

The last three stanzas are purely declamatory; descriptive and dramatic action ceases and the ordinary oratorical gestures are used.

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## EVER SO FAR AWAY.

---

VON BOYLE.

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[I have given this selection successfully without dialect; so did the late Harry G. Richmond, comedian. So does Mr. Marshall P. Wilder. The following is about the way I present it at children's entertainments.—VON B.]

THERE are two very funny fellows in Harlem: one is Mr. Pointer, the insurance man; the other is Mr. Dingelbender, the butcher man.

As Mr. Dingelbender sat at supper the other evening, the door-bell rang, and Mr. Pointer came rushing into the dining-room.

"Dingelbender, I'm in a scrape, and I want you to help me out."

"You got shcrapes, eh! Vell you shcraped yourselluf in—now you can shcrape yourselluf oudt again."

"Friend Dingelbender, I'm not joking now; I'm in dead earnest."

"Is dot so! Vhen vill dhey burry you? Look here, vonct, Mr. Pointer. You vas such a' awful choker dat if you vas really deadt in earnest, all your friendts would tink somehow it a good choke. But if you vas really in some tifficulties, und I can shcrape you oudt, I vill pe fery habby to shcrape you already!"

*The law of direction in gesture is: upward for the spiritual and universal; downward for the weak and bestial; horizontally expanded for the serene and philanthropic.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.



"Thanks. Well, this is how the matter stands. I engaged a prestidigitateur, you know, to give our Sunday-school an entertainment, this evening, and the gentleman met with an accident while practicing some trick. He swallowed a piano—I mean an organ,—mouth-organ, you know. Now I want you to come right around and take his place."

"No, sir. You tink I vill make a laughing-shtocking oudt of mineselluf, und shpoil mine intigestion shwalowing pianos und moudt-organs und tings?"

"No, Mr. Dingelbender; I simply want you to address the children."

"Dress dem shildren! Poor leetle tings, und such a coldt night, too! Vy don't you sendt dem back home und make deir barents dress dem?"

"Now, Dingelbender, don't tease me, and I'll promise not to make fun of you any more. Will you *address* the children for me?"

"Yes, I vill do de pest vot I can."

Mr. Dingelbender was as good as his word. In half an hour he was at the little chapel, confronting a large and enthusiastic audience. Rising to the importance of the occasion, he said:

"Mrs. Ladies und shentlemans—und shildrens—especialy de shildrens:

"I tink on such occasions like dhis ve should remember dot men und vomens vas only 'shildren of de larger growdt', und dot poys und girls vas men und women in miniature. Efery man und vomans vas vonce a leetle girl—a leetle poy I mean—und de poy of to-day vill be de man of to-morrow,—or de day afder to-morrow. Efery goodt man has shtill someting of de poy

*When a man presses a woman's hand, we may affirm that he loves her tenderly, if he bows his head obliquely to her.—DELSARTE.*

apout him, und efery true poy has someting of de man apout him; und all great mens dhey lofe shildrens. I lofe shildrens mineselluf; I can't helb it—I vas porn dat vay.

“I recomember vhen I vas a leetle shild mineselluf, shust as blain as dhough it vas to-morrow. I had put-tōns all ofer me, und copper door-blates on de frondt of mine shoes to keep mine toes inside. Und I had a leetle shweetheart. Her frondt name vas Susan—Susan Ann Gugenheimer. She used to sing a leetle song like dhis.

[*Sings.*]

Vot care I for goldt und silber,  
 Vot care I for haus und landt?  
 Vot care I for shifts in de ocean—  
 All vot I vant vas a nice yunk man.

Und I vas her nice yunk man dot time.

“Vell, ve poys had also a song. Vot you call dot song now, vhere you put your handts up dhis vay? [*indicating.*] Oh, I know now, it's [*sings.*] ‘London pridge vas purning up, purning up, purning up.’ Dot's it. Vell, while ve sing dot song dhem leetle girls dhey used to go underbeneath our handts, und ve—vell, ve usedt to kiss 'em. Oh, my! [*smacks lips*] dem vas de shweetest kisses; I can tasdt dhem yedt.

“Vell, de odher tay I vas sidding by mine open vindow. Dot school-haus hadt shust ledt himselluf oudt—it vas recess times. I pegan to tink apout shildhoodt tays—dhem olden tays,—dhem golden tays vot vill nefer come pack on me! I fell in a shleep und saw de shky vas all full mit cloudts, und de cloudts vas full mit shil-

*Manner is the unconscious revelator of character; it is the soul's handwriting upon the walls of flesh.*—MRS. EDNA SNELL POULSON.

drens, und de shildrens vas full mit choy, singing und playing dhem happy songs und games of shildhoodt. Suttently dhere appeared amongst dhem a eldterly, kindly man dot I recognized at vonce as Fader Goose—I mean Fader Gander. He recited a leetle poem dot amoosed the shildrens, und somehow touched a responsif chord in mine own heart. Und as he recited, dhem leetle ones, dthough dhey listened mit him, dhey shstill vent on mit dtheir own blays und songs, und de effect as it reached mine ears vas someting like dhis:

My name it vas Fader Gander,  
Und I come vrom ofer yonder  
Ofer de hills, past Shones's Mills—

It vas efer so far away.

I came vrom a town in Vonderland,  
It's a peautiful blace, you must undershtand,  
Where dhey nefer get late, dhey vas always on handt,  
But it's efer so far away.

[*Sings.*]

'A-vaiting for a pardner,  
So open the ring und pring her in  
Und kiss her ven you get her in.'

De beoples all de vwhile dhere,  
Dhey laugh und dhey sing und dhey shmile dhere:  
Dhere vas nefer a frown in all of dot town,  
But it's efer so far away.  
Und nopody dhere vas naughdy und rude;  
Und de law of love vas so vell understoodt  
Dat dhey shpend all dtheir time in de doing of goodt—  
But it's efer so far away.

✠  
When a man presses a woman's hand, we may affirm that he does not love her, if his head remains straight or simply bent in facing her.—DELSARTE.  
✠

[Sings.]

‘Johnny Buff had money enough  
To lock it up in a store-room,’ etc.

Dhey’re careful to be righdt dhere;  
Dhey nefer scholdt nor fighdt dhere,  
Und nopody’s poor—I’m certain und sure  
Dot it’s efer so far away.  
Und nopody goes to law ofer dhere;  
Vhy, dhey haven’t a shail, nor a shudge, nor a mayor,  
For de beoples vas honest, dhey’re fair und dhey’re  
shquare—  
But it’s efer so far away.

[Sings.]

‘Green gravel, green gravel,  
Your true love vas deadt,  
He sendt you a letter to  
Turn back your headt.’

De nights vas bright as tay dhere,  
Und dhey haf all kinds of blay dhere;  
Und in a palloon dhey visit de moon—  
Oh, dot’s efer so far away.  
You took vot you vant, for noting vas soldt,  
Vhy, dot landt vas all full mit silber und goldt!  
Und dhey always grow yunk—dhey nefer grow oldt;  
But it’s efer so far away.

[Sings.]

‘Little Sally Vaters, sitting in de sun,  
Crying und weeping for a yunk man,  
Rise, Sally, rise, vipe your eyes off mit your frock;

—*Speech is the feminine, action the masculine, sex in expression. The former gives the finer manifestation of thought, the latter the stronger revelation of life.*—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.

Fly to the east, fly to the vest,  
Fly to the fery vone dot you lofe pest.'

De mosquitos nefer pite you;  
I'm sure dhey vouldt telight you,  
By singing dtheir song de whole night long,  
Pu-z-z-z! efer so far away.

Vhat efer you vant you make a vish,  
Und it's prought to you in a shina tish,  
A shlice of pie or a piece of fish—  
But it's efer so far away.

[Sings.]

'London pridge vas purning up, my fair lady.'

[*Business of imitating children kissing.*]

Now vouldt you like to go dhere,  
Und see dot vonderful show dhere,  
Ofer de hills, past Shones's mills,  
Und efer so far away?

Dhen don't you pe cross und say naughdy tings,  
Und a shpirit vill took you right under his vings,  
To dot landt vhere de honey-bee solemnly sings,  
Und bumps und puzzes und yet nefer shtings,  
Und de shildren all blay mit ponies und shwings,  
Und vear such fine dresses you'd tink dhey vas kings,  
Und efery vone shouts vhen de tinner-pell rings;  
It's efer und efer so far, far, far away.

"Und shust dhen I voke oudt; und it vas only a tream.  
But somehow I tink our pest treams vill all come true  
in dot 'Shweet-pooty quick' pye und pye."

[Here may follow singing of a verse or two of "The Sweet Bye and Bye" by the school or a chorus].

✠ *When a painter examines his work, he moves away from it perceptibly. He moves away in proportion to the degree of his admiration of it, so that the retroactive movement of his body is in equal ratio to the interest that he feels in contemplating his work.*—DELSARTE. ✠



## THE MASSACRE OF ZOROASTER.

F. MARION CRAWFORD. ARRANGED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

[Nehushta, a Hebrew maiden, betrothed to Zoroaster, had, in a fit of jealous anger, married Darius, king of the Persians. Zoroaster, greatly grieved, became a high priest. Finding, from an interview with him, that her jealousy was groundless, Nehushta was very unhappy at her mistake. The king had been called to a distant part of his kingdom at the time of the following scene.]

FOUR days after the king's departure, Nehushta was wandering in the gardens as the sun was going down. Just then a strange sound echoed far off among the hills, an unearthly cry that rang high in the air and struck the dark crags and doubled in the echo, and died away in short, faint pulsations of sound. She started slightly; she had never heard such a sound before. Again that strange cry rang out and echoed and died away. Her slave-women gathered about her.

"What is it?" asked Nehushta.

"The war-cry of the children of Anak is like that," said a little Syrian maid.

Nehushta pushed the slaves aside and fled toward the palace. The truth had flashed across her. Some armed force was collecting on the hills to descend upon the palace. But one thought filled her mind: she must find Zoroaster and warn him.

Through the garden she ran, and up the broad steps to the portico. Slaves were moving about under the colonnade, lighting the great torches that burned there all night. They had not heard the strange cries from the hills. As she entered the great hall, she heard the cry again.

"Go," she said to the little Syrian maid, "go in one

*Rising inflection is prospective; falling inflection is retrospective; monotone is suspensive.*—LEWIS B. MONROE.

direction and I will go in another, and search out Zoroaster, the high priest, and bring him."

The girl turned and ran through the halls, and Nehushta went another way upon her search. On and on she went till she came to her own apartment. Not so much as one white-robed priest had she seen. Something within her told her that she was in great danger, and the calm she had seen in the palace could not allay the terror of that cry she had heard three times from the hills. Just then the Syrian maid came running in, and fell breathless at Nehushta's feet.

"Fly, fly, beloved mistress," she cried; "the devils of the mountains are upon us—they cover the hills—they are closing every entrance—the people in the lower palace are all slain."

"Where is Zoroaster?"

"He is in the temple with the priests—by this time he is surely slain—he could know of nothing that is going on—fly, fly!" cried the girl.

"On which side are they coming?" asked Nehushta.

"From the hills; from the hills they are descending in thousands," cried the frightened slave-women.

"Go you all to the farther window," commanded Nehushta. "Leap down upon the balcony—it is scarce a man's height,—follow it to the end and past the corner where it joins the main wall of the garden. Run along upon the wall till you find a place where you can descend. Through the gardens you can easily reach the road. Fly, and save yourselves in the darkness." But before she had half finished, the last of the slave-women, mad with terror, disappeared.

"Why do you not go with the rest?" asked Nehushta of the Syrian maid.

*A man shrinks from the object he is considering whenever it inspires him with a feeling of repulsion. He shrinks from it particularly when it inspires him with fright.—DELSARTE.*

"I have eaten thy bread, shall I leave thee in the hour of death?" asked the slave.

"Go, child," replied Nehushta. "I have seen thy devotion; thou must not perish."

But the Syrian leaped to her feet as she answered:

"I am a bondwoman, but I am a daughter of Israel, even as thou art. Though all the others leave thee, I will not. It may be that I can help thee."

"Thou art a brave child," said Nehushta. "I must go to Zoroaster; stay thou here, hide thyself among the curtains, escape by the window if any come to harm thee." She turned and went rapidly out.

But the maid grasped the knife in her girdle, and stole upon her mistress's steps. The din rose louder every moment—the shrieks of wounded women with the moaning of wounded men, the clash of swords and arms, and, occasionally, a quick, loud rattle, as half a dozen arrows struck the wall together.

Onward flew Nehushta. She shuddered as she passed the head of the great staircase and heard a wild shriek that died suddenly into a gurgling death-hiss. She paused as she reached the temple-door, and listened. Faintly through the thick walls she could hear the sound of the evening chant. The priests were all within with Zoroaster, unconscious of their danger. Nehushta tried the door. The great bronze gates were locked, and though she pushed with her whole strength, they would not move a hair's breadth.

"Press the nail nearest the middle," said a small voice. Nehushta started. It was the little Syrian slave. She put her hand upon the round head of the nail and pressed. The door opened, turning noiselessly upon its hinges. The seventy priests, in even rank,

*Each impression needs but one expression, so do not multiply gestures. Gesture should not usurp the office of speech, otherwise it becomes pantomime.*  
—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

stood round. Solemnly the chant rose around the sacred fire upon the black stone altar. Zoroaster stood before it, his hands lifted in prayer. But Nehushta with a sudden cry broke their melody:

“Zoroaster—fly—there is yet time! The enemy are come in thousands; they are in the palace. There is barely time!”

The high priest turned calmly, his face unmoved, although all the priests ceased their chanting and gathered about their chief in fear. As their voices ceased, a low roar was heard from without, as though the ocean were beating at the gates.

“Go thou and save thyself,” said Zoroaster. “I will not go. If it be the will of the All-Wise that I perish, I will perish before this altar. Go thou quickly, and save thyself while there is yet time.”

But Nehushta took his hand in hers, and gazed into his calm eyes.

“Knowest thou not, Zoroaster, that I would rather die with thee than live with any other? I swear to thee, by the God of my fathers, I will not leave thee!”

“There is no more time!” cried the Syrian maid. “There is no more time! Ye are all dead men! Behold, they are breaking down the doors!”

As she spoke, the noise of some heavy mass striking against the bronze gates echoed like thunder through the temple, and at each blow a chorus of hideous yells rose, wild and long drawn out.

“Can none of you save Zoroaster?” cried Nehushta.

But Zoroaster gently said: “Ye cannot save me, for my hour is come; we must die like men, and like priests of the Lord before His altar;” and, raising one hand to heaven, he chanted:

*Dramatic singing is dangerous to the vocal organism; particularly when one practices the shriek or scream, which produces a fine effect when skilfully employed, but is most pernicious when used in excess.—DELSARTE.*



## CHANT OF ZOROASTER.

*Maestoso, Marcato marzial.*

Composed by S. G. PRATT.

Praise we the all wise God, Who hath made and created the

years and the a - ges; Praise Him who rides on death, in whose

*Emphasize.*

hand are all power and honor and glory; Who made the day of

life that should rise up and lighten the shadow of death.



With a crash the great bronze doors gave way, and fell clanging in. In an instant the temple was filled with a swarm of hideous men. Their swords gleamed aloft as they pressed forward, and their yells rent the roof. They had hoped for treasure—they saw but a handful of white-robed, unarmed men. Their rage knew no bounds, and their screams rose more piercing than ever, as they surrounded the doomed band, and dyed their blades in the blood that flowed red over the white vestures.

The priests struggled like brave men, but the foe were a hundred to one. At last, one tall wretch leaped across a heap of slain and laid hold of Nehushta by the hair and strove to drag her out. But Zoroaster's arms went round her like lightning and clasped her to his breast. The Syrian maid raised her knife, with both hands, high above her head, and smote the villain with all her might. But ere he had fallen, a sharp blade fell swiftly and severed the small hands at the wrist, and the brave little slave fell shrieking to the floor. One shriek, and that was all; for the same sword smote her again, and so she died.

But Nehushta's head fell forward on the high priest's breast, and her arms clasped him wildly.

"Oh, Zoroaster, my beloved, my beloved! Say not any more that I am unfaithful, for I have been faithful even unto death, and I shall be with you beyond the stars forever!"

"Beyond the stars and forever!" he cried; "in the light of the glory of God most high!"

The keen sword flashed and severed Nehushta's neck, and found its sheath in her lover's heart; and they fell down dead together, and the slaughter was done.

*Tones should be swelled on a single note, E $\flat$  of the medium. By strengthening this intermediate note the ascending and descending scales are sympathetically strengthened.—DELSARTE.*

## A THANKSGIVING ELOPEMENT.

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 N. S. EMERSON.
 

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OUT in the beautiful country,  
 When the yellow moon was high,  
 When the autumn fruits were garnered,  
 And the winter nights were nigh,  
 Old Farmer Pratt was counting  
 His herds of lowing kine,  
 His sheep with growing fleeces,  
 His lazy, fattened swine.

And as he reckoned slowly,  
 He paused to muse awhile,  
 When two young voices near him  
 Awoke a passing smile.  
 One was his eldest daughter,  
 Priscilla, speaking low,  
 And the other was one of his neighbors,  
 He guessed, but he did not know.

"I can't!" Priscilla was saying,  
 "I can't! it's going too far;  
 It would make me doubly wretched  
 To be deceiving ma.  
 And father"—he felt the shudder  
 That he could not hear or see;  
 And he said: "I b'lieve Priscilla  
 Is really afraid of me.

"She's a skeery thing, like her mother;  
 But I vow I didn't suppose

*The inflections are in accord with the eyebrows. When the brows are raised the voice is raised. This is the normal movement of the voice in relation to the eyebrow.*—DELAUMOSNE.

The words I've said so keerless  
Was goin' home so close.  
I've laughed about Reuben, and called him  
A sort of shiftless lad,  
But I never thought the fellow  
Was anything very bad.

"It seems he's been coaxin' and teasin'  
My Prissie to run away;  
It can't do no harm (I'm her father)  
To listen to what they say.  
If he gives her up for fear o' me,  
I don't think much of him,  
And I wonder, should Prissie lose him,  
Would it make her bright eyes dim?"

"Priscilla, darling," 'twas Reuben,  
Speaking soft and low,  
"I've waited in hope and patience  
Two weary years, you know,  
And loved you as only a man loves  
The woman he means to wed;  
And only for your sake, Prissie,  
No word have I ever said

"To anyone on the subject;  
But to-night—now, listen, dear,  
We must have this matter settled;  
I can't wait another year.  
I'll talk with your father to-morrow,  
And learn his objections to me."

*Singing is not merely a means of displaying the singer's voice or person; it is a superior language, charged with the rendering, in its individual charm, of the greatest creations of literature and poetry.*—DELSARTE.

"Oh, no!" said Priscilla in terror,  
"For then he would think that we—

"That I had been talking about him,  
And that makes him angriest of all."  
Then Reuben's voice grew firmer,  
And seemed to clearer fall:

"Your father is not an ogre;  
I do not dread his wrath;  
'Tis better for us to be honest,  
And keep a straightforward path.

"But if he hates me as bad as you think for,  
Of course he'll refuse outright  
All consent to our ever wedding,  
And leave us no chance for flight;  
So I've made up my mind to one thing;  
If you persistently say  
That I mustn't speak to your father,  
Why, then, we must run away."

"Oh, Reuben!" "Now, Prissie, darling,  
I leave it to you to choose,  
I've lost my heart and my patience,  
But my wife I'm not willing to lose.  
I sha'n't discuss the subject  
By another word to-night,  
But the day before Thanksgiving,  
If everything's fair and bright,

"I'll hitch up my roan colt Major—"  
The young folks moved away,  
And old Farmer Pratt stared dumbly,

*All the educational systems of the world can have but one primary aim: to cultivate an instinctive ability in the pupil. Instinct is the force of habit.—*  
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.

With his head against the hay.  
Next morning he watched Priscilla,  
Her blue eyes were swimming in tears,  
And her quivering chin told plainly  
That her heart was full of fears.

The day before Thanksgiving  
Dawned crisp and bright and clear;  
And Farmer Pratt's old kitchen  
Was crowded with good cheer.  
All day the golden cider  
Slow trickled from the mill,  
And all day long the farmer  
Was thinking, thinking still.

Toward night he jammed his hat on  
With most unusual vim,  
And went across the meadow  
At a rapid stride, for him;  
And then, ten minutes later,  
He paused beside a door  
That he left in bitter anger  
Some fifteen years before.

Out stepped a cheery matron;  
"Why, Brother Pratt! You here!  
I'm sure I'm glad to see you;  
Walk in and take a cheer.  
The weather's getting chilly.  
How is your wife this fall?  
I often see your boys round,  
Handsome, and strong, and tall."

*The word is but an echo, the thought made external and visible, the ambassador of intelligence. Every energetic passion, every deep sentiment, is accordingly announced by a sign of the head, the hand, or the eye, before the word expresses it.—DELSARTE.*



But while he questioned to himself  
If she'd take Reuben's part,  
The outer door swung slowly,  
And in walked Deacon Hart.  
The young folks had asked no favors;  
They knew an old feud lay  
Smouldering between the fathers,  
So they would run away.

But when the two men parted  
Beside the meadow stile,  
Both faces wrinkled kindly  
With a grim and sober smile.  
Soon after came the roan colt,  
Shaking his handsome head;  
The bells were not on the harness,  
And the horse seemed to lightly tread.

Priscilla hushed her sobbing,  
And hurried down the stair;  
But just as she was stepping  
Out into the frosty air,  
The kitchen door flew open;  
Two tallow dips ablaze  
Filled her with sudden terror,  
And Reuben with amaze.

But her father's voice was calling:  
"Here, John, you hurry now,  
Go get the ewe and cossets;  
Drive round the brindle cow;

*Delsarte teaches that the relations between the physical and the psychical are so intricate and subtle that whatever form of expression is given to one reflects itself upon the other. As the body assumes mean and grovelling attitudes, or majestic and beautiful ones, so the mind will be influenced.*—MRS. EDNA SNELL POULSON.

Roll out that barrel of apples,  
And the white Chenangoes fine;  
And bring a keg of cider,  
And a jug of currant wine.

"Willie, tie up a feather-bed,  
And put the pillows in;  
And, mother, where's the pillow-slips,  
And sheets, and quilts, and things?  
Bring out the new rose blankets  
That in the clothes-press lay;  
Prissie must have her setting out—  
She's going to run away."

Imagine all the wonder  
That from this was sure to come!  
Imagine tears and kisses  
Thrown in *ad libitum*!  
And two shame-faced young people  
Waiting another day,  
And then concluding quietly  
That they wouldn't run away.

The happiest Thanksgiving  
That e'er New England knew  
Dawned on the village homes next day,  
Where those hearts beat warm and true.  
Old feuds were all forgotten,  
Old troubles laid aside,  
And Reuben lived to bless the day  
He won his happy bride.

Two things are to be observed in the consonant: its explosion and its preparation. The *t, d, p*, etc., keep us waiting; the *ch, v, f*, prepare themselves, as "*vvvvenez*." The vocals *ne, me, re*, are muffled.—DELSARTE.

## MARY JANE AND I.

ANNIE ROTHWELL.

I WAS out last night in the orchard, a-thinkin' of  
 Mary Jane,  
 Leanin' over the gate at sundown, when the gal hap-  
 pened up the lane.  
 She kind o' stopped short when she saw me—"Good  
 evenin', marm," she said ;  
 While her cheeks took on a color like the apple-blos-  
 soms overhead.

Mary Jane's my next neighbor's daughter : she's power-  
 ful set on my Joe ;  
 I haven't got much agin her—she's a good enough gal  
 as gals go,  
 But she can't make a shirt if you paid her, and her but-  
 ter's none o' the best ;  
 I'd been stiff, I own—never said so, but I think that  
 she somehow guessed.

So she blushed and stammered a little when she found  
 me there at the gate  
 'Stead o' Joe. I felt ugly, forgettin' that every young  
 thing seeks its mate.  
 She's on one side and I on t'other, with a river o' years  
 between—  
 I was nine and forty last birthday, and Mary Jane is  
 nineteen.

And we stood and looked at each other, and couldn't  
 find much to say.

*The slide always falls on the accented syllable of the word.*—LEWIS B.  
 MONROE.

Joe's my youngest—the feelin's o' twenty years can't  
take second place in a day.

So the best I could do was—nothin' but keep tongue  
and temper still ;

Till suddenly, out from the thicket, there started a  
whippoorwill,

Sudden and loud and throbbin', and a lump riz up in  
my throat,

As it all came back in a minute how I'd heerd that self-  
same note

The night Rube kissed me and asked me, and I didn't  
tell him no—

Oh, my heart ! how well I remember it all, though it's  
thirty years ago.

The long day of hard work and hard livin', and the  
evenin' when I could slip

To the turn of the road and get full pay in the touch of  
my Reuben's lip,

And the heavy scoldin' borne cheerful, because 'twas  
for Reuben's sake.

It's a lovely dream—oh, the pity that the daylight  
comes and we wake !

And afterward, when together we fought for our daily  
bread

On the little rough farm on the hillside, in a home  
scarce more than a shed—

What did Reuben care for my sewin', if I never had set  
a stitch,

And we'd eaten dry bread for ever, if we'd had to part  
to be rich ?

*The mouth is a vital thermometer, the nose a moral thermometer.*—DEL-  
SARTE.

It's all over—I'm widowed this ten years. The best farm  
 in the county's my own ;  
 And I wished I was back on ten acres as I leaned on  
 that gate—alone.  
 It's all over—but still I've been happy, so maybe I  
 shouldn't complain.  
 Then the thought shivered thro' me like lightnin'—ought  
 I grudge it to Mary Jane ?  
 Life comes pretty hard on most of us, and it's none too  
 sweet at the best ;  
 Aint it rather a shame when our own is spoiled to wish  
 the same by the rest ?  
 My Joe is his father's born ditto—can the gal help her  
 likes more than me ?  
 She's nineteen, and a rosebud—Joe's twenty-one ; what  
 hinders the lad to see ?  
 Can I keep the dewes from fallin', or forbid the growth  
 of the pine ?  
 Just as soon as stop young folks from lovin' because I'm  
 forty-nine !  
 Can I blame 'em for likin' the fresh sweet cup that only  
 young folks can taste,  
 When I d give all I've got for that one June night with  
 Reuben's arm round my waist ?  
 So the whippoorwill taught me my lesson. I choked  
 down the jealous spite,  
 And I got my reward in a soft, shy smile, for I kissed  
 Mary Jane good-night,  
 Though I swallowed a sob as I turned away when Joe  
 came over the hill.  
 Well, it's hardly likely they'll ever know what they owe  
 to that whippoorwill.

*There should be but one climax; all else must ascend toward it or descend  
 from it.—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.*



## DROPS.

PETER ROBERTSON.

IT is a bright summer day in the valley. The stream goes dancing down, and the merry globules huddled all together are laughing as they pass away to the deep sea, to mingle with millions of other drops gathered from all sorts of places. There are happy drops, escaped from the caverns and the rocks, from the depths of the darkness under the mountains; there are unwilling drops, that in the morning lay on the rose leaves and took the hues of dainty beauty from their tints; unhappy drops, that long again to be mist, and hang over the mountain-tops and creep among the fragrant pines; gay and laughing drops, that have been tumbling over the boulders in and out of shadow, looking forward to the hour when they should rush out into the valley and be free at last. Among the joyous group one little drop goes silently and sadly along, jostled by the others, but heeding not their merriment.

"Why are you sad?" asks one who has seen the glorious sunlight but a few hours. "Are you not glad to be out, dancing and sparkling like the rest of us? Did you love your dark chamber in the rocks so much?"

"My chamber was darker than the rocks," answers the other. "I am a tear from a mother's heart, a mother who wept for her child."

A little way off two other drops fall together, drawn by mutual sorrow. They wander down side by side, neither speaking. The gay flood dashes on the banks, flashes over rocks, makes a feint of climbing up to seize

*A voice, however powerful it may be, should be inferior to the power which animates it.—DELSARTE.*

the flowers that bloom above it, and rattles laughingly away. Some of the drops, too venturesome, throw themselves up at the bending sprays of green, are caught and lost. But through it all the two sad little things, holding on to one another, float on toward the sea.

"What are you?" asks one at last. "Did you come from the mist or from the earth? Were you a dew-drop this morning, or did you fall from the clouds?"

"I am none of these," it answers. "I am from a woman's bright eye. I am the tear of a woman for a false lover."

"Grieve not! Be not so sad. I—am the tear of the *girl who got him!*"

## THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST.

S. W. FOSS.

THE gret big church wuz crowded full uv broadcloth  
 an' uv silk,  
 An' satins rich as cream thet grows on our ol' brindle's  
 milk;  
 Shined boots, biled shirts, stiff dickeys an' stove-pipe  
 hats were there,  
 An' doods 'ith trouserloons so tight they couldn't kneel  
 in prayer.

The elder in his poolpit high, said, as he slowly riz:  
 "Our organist is kep' to hum, laid up 'ith roomatiz,  
 An' as we hev no substitoot, as Brother Moore ain't here,

*The lowered brow signifies retention, repulsion: it is the signification of a closed door. The elevated brow means the open door. The mind opens to let in the light or to allow it to escape.—DELAUMOSNE.*

Will some 'un in the congergation be so kind's to vol-  
unteer?"

An' then a half-starved, shattered tramp, of wretched  
shabby style,

Give an interductory cough, an' sadly staggered up the  
aisle.

Then thro' thet holy atmosphere there crep' a sense er  
sin,

As tho' some strange, unholy thing had unseen entered in.

Then Deacon Purington exclaimed, his teeth all set on  
edge:

"This man purfanes the house er God! W'y this is  
sacrilege!"

The tramp didn't hear a word he said, but slouched 'ith  
stumblin' feet,

An' slowly staggered up the steps, an' gained the organ  
seat.

Then he went pawin' thro' the keys, an' soon there rose  
a strain

Thet seemed to jest bulge out the heart, an' 'lectrify the  
brain;

An' then he slapped down on the thing 'ith hands an'  
head an' knees,

He slam-dashed his hull body down kerflop upon the  
keys.

The organ roared, the music flood went sweepin' high  
an' dry,

It swelled into the rafters, an' reached out into the sky,

*I deny that the thermometric action of the shoulder undergoes the least alteration in the aristocratic world. I deny explicitly that this agent proves less expressive and less truthful there than in the street.—DELSARTE.*

The ol' church shook an' staggered, an' seemed to reel  
 an' sway,  
 An' the elder shouted "Glory!" an' I yelled out  
 "Hooray!"

An' then he tried a tender strain thet melted in our  
 ears,  
 Thet brought up blessed memories and drenched 'em  
 down 'ith tears;  
 An' we dreamed uv ol'-time kitchens, 'ith Tabby on the  
 mat,  
 Uv home an' luv an' baby-days, an' mother, an' all that!

An' then he struck a streak uv hope—a song from souls  
 forgiven—  
 Thet burst from prison-bars uv sin, an' stormed the  
 gates uv heaven;  
 The morning stars they sung together, no soul wuz left  
 alone;  
 We felt the universe wuz safe, an' God wuz on his  
 throne!

An' then a wail uv deep despair an' darkness come  
 again,  
 An' long, black crape hung on the doors uv all the  
 homes uv men;  
 No love, no light, no joy, no hope, no songs uv glad de-  
 light,  
 An' then—the tramp, he staggered down an' passed into  
 the night!

But we knew he'd tol' his story, tho' he never spoke a  
 word,

✠ *Unconscious constriction is the element of which we most need to rid our-*  
*selves. We must overcome this rigidity in the muscles, for it means frigidity*  
*in the emotions and their expression.*—MRS. EDNA SNELL POULSON. ✠

An' it wuz the saddest story thet our ears had ever  
 heard;  
 He had tol' his own life's history, an' no eye was dry thet  
 day,  
 W'en the elder rose an' simply said : " My brethren, let  
 us pray."

## MICKEY FREE'S LETTER TO MRS. M'GRA.

CHARLES LEVER. ARRANGED BY JOHN A. MACCABE.

[As Mr. Free's letter may be as great a curiosity to you as it has been to me, I will read it. The occasional interruption to the current of the letter arises from Mike having used the pen of a comrade, writing being, doubtless, an accomplishment forgotten in the haste of preparing Mr. Free for the world; and the amanuensis has, in more than one instance, committed to paper more than was meant by the author.]

" MRS. M'GRA,—Tear-an'-ages, sure I need not be treating her that way. Now just say, Mrs. Mary ; ay, that'll do:—Mrs. Mary, it's maybe surprised you'll be to be reading a letter from your humble servant, sitting on the top of the Alps.—Arrah, maybe its not the Alps; but sure she'll never know—forment the whole French army, with Bony himself and all his jinnerals—God be between us and harm—ready to murther every mother's son of us, av they was able, Molly, darlin'; but, with the blessing of Providence, and Lord Wellington, and Misther Charles, we'll bate them yet, as we bate them afore.

" My lips is wathering at the thought o' the plunder. I often think of Tim Riley, that was hanged for sheep-stealing; he'd be worth his weight in gold here.

*If in looking at a woman I clasp my hands, and at the same time raise my shoulders, there is no longer any doubt of my feeling; and instinctively every one will say: " He loves her truly."*—DELSARTE.



"Misther Charles is now a captain—devil a less—and myself might be somethin' that same, but ye see I was always of a bashful nature, and recommended the masther in my place. 'He's mighty young, Misther Charles is,' says my Lord Wellington to me—'he's mighty young, Mr. Free.' 'He is, my lord,' says I; 'he's young, as you obsarve, but he's as much divilment in him as many that might be his father.' 'That's somethin', Mr. Free,' says my lord; 'ye say he comes of a good stock?' 'The *rale* sort, my lord,' says I; 'an ould, ancient family, that's spent every sixpence they had in treating their neighbors. My father lived near them for years'—you see, Molly, I said that to season the discoorse. 'We'll make him a captain,' says my lord; 'but, Mr. Free, could we do nothing for you?' 'Nothing, at present, my lord. When my friends come into power,' says I, 'they'll think of me. There's many a little thing to give away in Ireland, and they often find it mighty hard to find a man for lord-lieutenant; and if that same, or a tide-waiter's place was vacant'——'Just tell me,' says my lord. 'It's what I'll do,' says I. 'And now, wishing you happy dreams, I'll take my lave.' Just so, Molly, it's hand and glove we are. A pleasant face, agreeable manners, seasoned with natural modesty, and a good pair of legs, them's the gifts to push a man's way in the world. And even with the ladies—but sure I'm forgetting, my masther was proposed for, and your humble servant, too, by two illigant creatures in Lisbon; but it wouldn't do, Molly,—it's higher nor that we'll be looking—*rale* princesses, the devil a less.

"Tell Kitty Hannigan I hope she's well; she was a disarving young woman in her situation in life. Shusey

*A bow must not be always bent; and, on the same principle, the body should not be always tense.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

Dogherty, at the cross-roads—if I don't forget the name—was a good-looking slip, too; give her my affectionate salutations, as we say in the Portuguese. I hope I'll be able to bear the inclementuous nature of your climate, when I go back; but I can't expect to stay long—for Lord Wellington can't do without me. We play duets on the guitar together every evening. The masther is shouting for a blanket, so no more at present from,

“Your very affectionate friend,

“MICKEY FREE.

“P.S.—I don't write this myself, for the Spanish tongue puts me out o' the habit of English. Tell Father Rush, if he'd study the Portuguese, I'd use my interest for him with the bishop of Toledo. It's a country he'd like.”

## THE B. B. ROMANCE.

EDGAR FAWCETT. ARRANGED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

[Mr. Buntling, a wealthy pork-dealer, and his wife have just returned from Europe and are spending a season in New York for the purpose of making a notable match for their daughter Jane. Mrs. B. gives a ball to introduce themselves into society. The guests arrive, and Jane, soon wearying of the idle talk, goes alone into the conservatory saying:]

JANE. How bitter sounds their frigid worldliness! I loathe it all.

I act a part, and am not what I seem.

These six bouquets, sent by myself, are borne

As mask and sham, concealing my true will.

*There is very little harmony or relation between the exquisite joints of a refined nature, the swift and the flexible movements of an elegant organism, and the evolutions clumsily executed by torpid limbs, ankylosed, as it were, by hard and constant labor.*—DELSARTE.

For I desire no vain supremacy  
In ranks of fashion, but my soul has bowed  
In reverent homage to Leander Briggs.  
Obscure is my Leander; we have met  
But thrice. He is a simple dry-goods clerk,  
Yet his pure, lofty soul towers high above  
The gross necessities of dry-goods; he  
Is nobly eminent, a man of men.  
Would he were here to-night!

LEANDER BRIGGS. Jane, loveliest of all womankind! I  
dare

To greet thee; I am insolently here!

JANE. Here! Thou, Leander? Thou art here to-  
night?

LEANDER. I am.

JANE. By invitation?

LEANDER. Nay, without.

JANE. What means this unsurpassed audacity?

LEANDER. Nay, hearken ere thou blame. Since that  
sweet hour

When thou didst purchase two yards of pink silk  
Of Meares and Company, a fierce, wild flame  
Seems burning this poor heart of mine to ash.  
No more for me my boarding-house allures  
When the long dining-table buzzes high  
With social chat, and gossip thrives elate.  
No more to me the obdurate beefsteak  
Nor yet the sinewy chop seem tender viands,  
For healthful appetite has fled my life.  
Never again the unpalatable bread,  
The inferior butter, the imporous tart,  
The gravy turned conglomerate, nor the soup

*Encourage attitudes that are sympathetic, royal, and significant of spiritual heroism, and you will foster the sentiments that these attitudes symbolize.*  
—MRS. EDNA SNELL POULSON.

O'erfilmed with lucid grease, can satisfy.  
 The huge emporium, with its clamors coarse,  
 Its mercantile vulgarity, its yells  
 Of "cash," its haggling customers, its air  
 Of sordid discipline, repels and shocks.  
 Thy face, thine eyes,  
 Thy presence, haunt me with distracting force!  
 And therefore I am here. O pity me!

JANE. That morn, when I made purchase of pink silk  
 Of Meares and Company, I will avow,  
 Was bright with new and strange experience.

LEANDER. Again didst thou appear. Again pink silk  
 I measured with unsteady hand.

JANE. True. And once more we met! 'Twas Friday  
 last.

LEANDER. Thou dost recall the day? O happiness!  
 O day most memorable! O Broadway car,  
 Wherein we met! O fateful interview!

JANE. I learned thy name, and answered with mine  
 own.

LEANDER. We left the car. We strolled in quiet  
 streets,  
 Enthralled by dreamy converse, each with each.

JANE. 'Twas terribly imprudent. I repent  
 Mine act. I told thee all. No detail did I spare.  
 I told thee of my proud and cold mamma;  
 I told thee of my democratic sire.

LEANDER. Thou didst. And eagerly I listened, too;  
 And ere we parted I had made resolve  
 To win thee as my bride, and sworn my love.

JANE. We cannot wed. Thine act is desperate  
 In coming hither. If mamma should dream

*Gesture corresponds to the soul, to the heart; language to the life, to the thought, to the mind. The life and the mind being subordinate to the heart, to the soul, gesture is the chief organic agent.—DELSARTE.*

What man thou really art, her wrath would fall  
Alike on me and thee with fearful weight.  
She wills that I shall wed some haughtier name,  
Some man with old Dutch blood, though lean of purse.  
Wherefore tarry not,  
But go at once, nor e'en delay to taste  
The succulent oyster and the bronze-brown quail.

LEANDER. Quail me no quails, O thou supremely  
loved!

Nay, oyster me no oysters, cruel heart!  
Is love so weak in thy chill maiden breast  
That fear can slay it thus, nor lightly let  
One meagre smile pass faintly o'er thy lips?  
No timorous palpitance of moistened lid,  
No transitory touch of palm to palm,  
No last brief look of love immeasurable,  
Blossoming between thine eyelids and thine eyes?

JANE. Whence hast thou caught such warm-hued  
trick of speech?

Thine eloquence is like the bloomful chintz  
That florid, sanguine, gorgeous, hangs for sale  
Above thy counter at the Meares bazaar.

LEANDER. Let me go hence. I think I shall not live  
A great while, now. When thou shalt hear the news  
That I am dead at Number Twenty-Blank  
West Thirty-Seventh Street, front room, third floor,  
I pray of you to bear it well in mind  
That I particularly do request  
No flowers be sent. Such act were mockery.  
Live shalt thou, for no grief would make thee die.

JANE. Great grief would melt my heart. Of this thou  
art sure.

*In distinction equally from artifice and from nature, art grasps the essential with a noble disregard of the accidental, and finely subordinates what is particular to what is general.—REV. W. R. ALGER.*



LEANDER. Sure am I not. Thou speakest weightless words.

JANE. As an ice-cream on a warm plate am I.

LEANDER. Thou meanest that thy spirit bids me stay?

JANE. I neither bid thee stay nor bid thee go.

LEANDER. So shall I then not heed, imploring thee  
To fly with me this very night and seek  
A clergyman, who straight will make us one.

JANE. Mamma draws near. What folly hast thou said?

LEANDER. I have said no folly. Dost thou deem it such?

JANE. Should I do this mad thing, I must get wraps.

LEANDER. Sealskin and wool thou verily must get.

JANE. Get them I would if courage failed me not.

LEANDER. Dear acquiescent Jane! And yet I trace  
Reluctant resignation in your phrase.

JANE. Farewell, the great church-organ's mellow  
boom;

Farewell, the long train shimmering up the aisle;

Farewell, the point-lace drapery richly hung

Down o'er the neck bediamonded bright;

Farewell, the attendant maidens, the bouquets,

The subsequent reception—farewell, all!

Well do I fare, perchance, in thy true love,

Since brides that have no love like thine fare ill.

Yet sweet it were to wed thee not by stealth,

But openly, engirt with joyful guests,

And feel, departing in my travelling-robe,

A storm of slippers pelt the carriage-roof.

LEANDER. Still thou wilt go, heeding thy promise  
given.

JANE. Yes, I will go. Let's haste.

*Lacordaire spoke magnificently. He interested, he aroused admiration, but did not persuade. His organism was rebellious to gesture. He was the artist of language.—DELSARTE.*

## PET AND BIJOU.

HELEN MAR BEAN.

"MY dear, I'm delighted to see you,  
And the dear dogs! How perfectly sweet;  
But you look scared. What can be the matter?  
You are covered with mud from the street."

"Oh, yes; I am wholly exhausted;  
Do let me a moment recline;  
And, Julia dear, if you would give me  
Just the tiniest, wee drop of wine.

"Ah, thanks; I am sure 'twill revive me,  
I've been nearly frightened to death;  
I'll tell you, my dear, all about it,  
When I've fully recovered my breath.

"You know I am fearfully nervous,  
And Pet, too, has seemed ill of late;  
He wheezes and pants when he's walking,  
So I sent out for old Doctor Waite,

"Who felt of my pulse for a moment,  
Then nodded, and looked very wise,  
And said in an unfeeling manner,  
'What you all need is more exercise!'

" 'We go out each day in the carriage,'  
I said, but he pooh-poohed at that.

"You must walk more, my dear, young lady,'  
Then he hastily took up his hat.

"So early this morning we started  
( 'Twas really a great sacrifice)  
To take for myself and my darlings  
What the doctor prescribed, 'exercise.'"

“The morning was perfectly charming,  
 And my costume so stylish and new;  
 I flattered myself we were striking,  
 As we walked down the broad avenue.

“Pet’s chain was attached to my bracelet,  
 Just here, on this broad golden band;  
 And to Bijou I fastened a ribbon  
 Which I carelessly held in my hand.

“’Twas really amusing to see them  
 Look down on the poor dogs they met;  
 Bijou was so proud and defiant,  
 Quite disdainful my dear little Pet.

“The rogues were so wild with excitement,  
 I scarcely could keep on my feet.  
 When all of a sudden Pet’s chain broke,  
 And away he dashed into the street!

“Just try and imagine my feelings—  
 But you cannot, I’m sure, my dear Ju,—  
 When for dear little Pet I was looking,  
 I lost hold of precious Bijou!

“And just at that dreadful moment  
 I saw a big team going by;  
 Oh! how my poor heart sank within me  
 As I heard a loud bark and a cry.

“Quick into the street from the sidewal  
 I ran, I might well say I flew,  
 Frightened almost out of my senses;  
 I felt sure it was Pet or Bijou.

*Ravignan, inferior intellectually to Lacordaire, prepared his audience by his attitude, touched them by the general expression of his face, fascinated them by his gaze. He was the artist of gesture.—DELSARTE.*

"A great crowd of people had gathered  
Round a form all covered with dirt,  
And I never, my dear, was so thankful  
When I found that my pets were unhurt.

" 'Who was injured?' you ask, my dear Julia,  
Oh, a poor little child of the street,  
Who had strayed from some dismal, old alley,  
With patched clothes, and bare little feet.

"He had a leg broken, or something,  
I didn't have time to inquire,  
But ran to my poor little treasures,  
Whom I found running round in the mire.

"I caught up the mud-covered darlings,  
And pressed them both close to my breast,  
Too thankful to think of my costume,—  
I've just ruined the rich, stylish vest!

"I think it's a shame that these people  
Allow their young children to roam;  
There should be a law to compel them  
To keep the poor beggars at home.

"For, of course, such things are unpleasant  
For a lady of weak nerves like me;  
And, really, it has quite upset me,  
As you, my dear Julia, can see.

"But I kept saying over and over,  
Coming back on the broad avenue,  
With a most grateful heart, 'Thank heaven,  
It was neither dear Pet nor Bijou!'"

*The most direct, universal, and natural mode of expression in man and his world is visible motion and its resultant forms, and attendant colors and qualities.*—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.





*Illustration of Uniform in Sword Drill.*



## THE SWORD DRILL.

"THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE."

ANNA B. WEBB.

THIS is designed for 16 girls in costume of navy blue, made with zouave jacket and white vest, wearing military caps, and carrying wooden swords covered with silver tinsel.

The music to accompany the movements should be in good march time, and spirited.

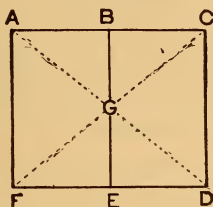


DIAGRAM I.

I. In two companies they advance from opposite sides of stage, meeting partners at B, Diagram I. March to front, E, in couples. Give military salute with left hands and separate.

II. No. 1 marches E—D—C; No. 2 marches E—F—A. Lines turning at C and A, follow dotted lines across to F and D. Turn at these points and repeat the movement.

III. Companies coming the third time to C and A

*The management of the wrist is of great importance, as upon that depends the elastic carriage of the hand. The nervous force, which flows down the arm, should be held at the wrist and prevented from over-energizing the hand.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

meet partners at centre, G, and turn off to D and F. Repeat.

15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10,  
9, 8, 7, 6, 5,  
4, 3, 2, 1.

DIAGRAM II.

IV. Turn on F and D and around the square to B, where the entire company falls into single line, march G—E—D—C—B—A—F. Take positions according to Diagram II.

(No. 16 can step behind a screen until marching begins again.)

V. The teacher, or a girl chosen to read the poem, now gives the following orders:

1. PRESENT ARMS. Swords held with both hands in front of face.
2. SHOULDER ARMS. Swords on right shoulder.
3. CARRY ARMS. Swords at right side.
4. CHARGE. High overhead.
5. SHOULDER ARMS. Same as No. 2.
6. GROUND ARMS. Points touch floor.
7. ATTACK. Overhead, points to right.
8. RETREAT. Right foot thrown back, right hand covering face, point of sword down.
9. SURRENDER. Fall on knees, handle of sword to audience.
10. CARRY ARMS. Same as No. 3.
11. SHEATHE ARMS. Swords put in a case made of stiffened cloth on left side.

[*Music ceases.*]

The poem is read and class go through it in pantomime.

*The head, considered in its three direct poses, presents three conditions or states: when facing the object contemplated, it presents the normal state; bent forward and in the direction of the object, it presents the concentric state; raised and considering the object from above, it presents the eccentric state.—*  
DELSARTE.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATED GESTURE TERMS USED  
IN PANTOMIME.

- w. b. f. = weight to back foot.  
w. f. f. = weight to front foot.  
r. h. p. = right hand prone.  
l. h. p. = left hand prone.  
r. h. su. = right hand supine.  
b. h. su. = both hands supine.  
b. h. p. = both hands prone.  
opp. = opposition of head and hand.

VI. w. b. f. Half a *league*, half a *league*, r. h. p. 3 strokes.

Half a league *onward*,

All in the valley of *death* b. h. su.

Rode the six hundred.

w. f. f. "Charge!" was the captain's cry. <sup>r. h. overhead.</sup>  
1st stroke.

Theirs not to make *reply*; r. h. 2nd stroke.

w. b. f. Theirs *not* to reason why; r. h. p.

Theirs but to *do*, and *die*: <sup>r. h. stroke high on "do,"</sup>  
descending on "die."

Into the valley of *death* b. h. p.

Rode the six hundred. *opp.*

w. f. f. Cannon to *right* of them, r. h. p.

Cannon to *left* of them, l. h. p.

Cannon in *front* of them, b. h. vertical.

Volleyed and thundered: *hold same position.*

w. b. f. *Stormed* at with shot and shell, l. h. covers face

*Boldly* they rode and well; b. h. level.

Into the jaws of *death*, b. h. p.

Into the mouth of *hell*, 2nd stroke.

Rode the six hundred. *opp.*

*Flashed* all their sabres bare, <sup>swords high</sup>  
overhead.

*Flashed* as they turned in air, <sup>2nd stroke.</sup>  
with swords.

The history of passion presents three phases: first, passion in its concentrated form; second, passion in its expansive form; third, the prostration which follows from that expansion. In proportion to the intensity of the concentration will be the force of the expansion and the completeness of the prostration that follows.—STEELE MACKAYE.

*Sabring* the gunners there, <sup>swords level with shoulder.</sup>

*Charging* an army, while <sup>swords overhead then to side.</sup>

All the world *wondered* ! l. h. su.

*Plunged* in the battery-smoke, <sup>level stroke with sword.</sup>

Right through the line they *broke*, 2nd stroke.

Cossack and Russian

*Reeled* from the sabre-stroke, <sup>stagger back, r. h. across face, holding sword.</sup>

Shattered and *sundered*. <sup>Swords thrown to floor.</sup>

*Position.* Then they rode back; but not—

Not the six hundred. *opp.*

w. f. f. Cannon to *right* of them, *eyes* to right.

Cannon to *left* of them, *eyes* to left.

Cannon *behind* them, *eyes* over left shoulder.

Volleyed and thundered: *hold position.*

*Stormed* at with shot and shell, <sup>l. foot forward, r. h. covers face,</sup>

w. b. f. While horse and hero *fell*, b. h. p.

They that had fought *so well* r. h. overhead.

*Came* through the jaws of death, b. h. p.

*Back* from the mouth of hell, 2nd stroke.

All that was *left* of them— b. h. su.

*Left* of six hundred. 2nd stroke.

When can their glory *fade*? r. h. su.

Oh, the wild *charge* they made! 2nd stroke.

*All* the world wondered. b. h. su.

*Honor* the charge they made! r. h. su.

Honor the *Light Brigade*,—2nd stroke higher.

*Noble* six hundred! 3rd stroke overhead.

[*Music begins.*]

At the command “recover arms,” each girl steps back, takes sword from floor, and carries it at right side.

VII. Left face, single file (Diagram I.), march D—C—

When we sing, let us not forget that the prelude, the refrain, is the spiritual expression of the song: we must cause our hearers to foresee by the expression of our face the thought and the words that are to follow—the auditor should be dazzled by a song that he has not yet heard, but that he divines or thinks that he divines.—DELSARTE.

B—A—F—E. From E, No. 1 begins circle, winding it smaller on every round until she reaches centre. Turning there, she retraces her steps until company is brought into one large circle.

VIII. (Diagram I.) Single file. March B—G—E. Odd numbers file left, even numbers file right. Form two circles, one within the other. March around twice; the third time halt at partners. March, even numbers to right, odd to left, in and out, making the chain, twice around. Halt at partners. Inner circle "about face;" march, double file, around circle twice.

IX. (Diagram I.) Double file. March B—G—E. Odd numbers file right, march F—A—B; even numbers file left, march D—C—B, lines meeting at B. Front face. March to front in straight, solid rank. Company dividing into fours, wheel, No. 1 pivoting, No. 4 making outer circle of wheel, No. 5 pivoting, No. 8 making circle, and so on. Number from end of line. Wheel twice. In third round stop half way, back to audience. March in solid rank to rear of stage. Nos. 4, 8, 12, 16 wheel backward into straight line, front face. At command "front line advance," odd numbers step front, even numbers keep position.

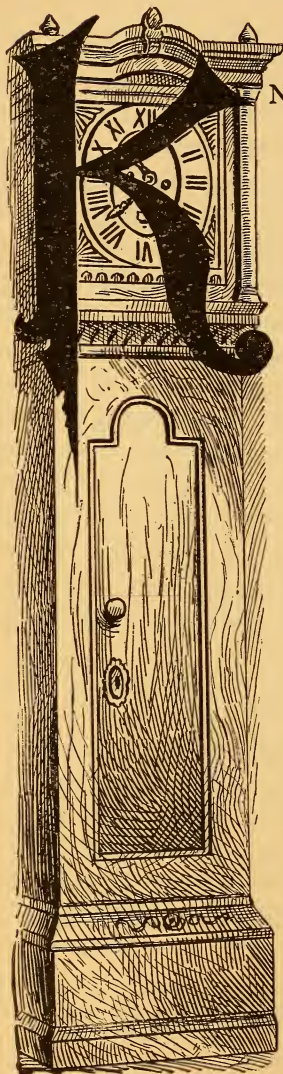
X. Music changes to a soft, slow melody in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time. Swords are raised slowly overhead, right hand higher than left; right foot advanced; head on right shoulder; eyes down. Lines sway slowly from right to left through twelve measures, counting six to each movement. Swords raised straight overhead; eyes front. Both lines advance with dance movement to front of stage. Turn right, keeping same step; leave stage in couples.

Our gesticulation is a muscular vocabulary which interprets for us the fluctuations in force, energy, and passion, in thought and reason, in affection and volition.—MRS. EDNA SNELL POULSON.



## THE KITCHEN CLOCK.

JOHN VANCE CHENEY.



NITTING is the maid o' the  
 kitchen, Milly;  
 Doing nothing, sits the chore  
 boy, Billy;  
 "Seconds reckoned,  
 Seconds reckoned;  
 Every minute,  
 Sixty in it,  
 Milly, Billy,  
 Billy, Milly,  
 Tick-tock, tock-tick,  
 Nick-knock, knock-nick,  
 Knockety-nick, nickety-knock,"  
 Goes the kitchen clock.

Close to the fire is rosy Milly,  
 Every whit as close and cosy,  
 Billy;  
 "Time's a-flying,  
 Worth your trying;  
 Pretty Milly—  
 Kiss her, Billy!  
 Milly, Billy,  
 Billy, Milly,  
 Tick-tock, tock-tick,  
 Now—now, quick—quick!  
 Knockety-nick, nickety-knock,"  
 Goes the kitchen clock.

Something's happened, very red  
 is Milly;

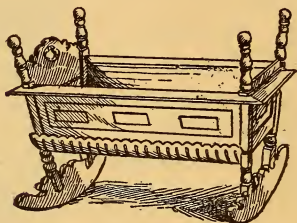
Billy boy is looking very silly;  
 "Pretty misses,  
 Plenty kisses;  
 Make it twenty,  
 Take a plenty,  
 Billy, Milly,  
 Milly, Billy,  
 Right-left, left-right,  
 That's right, all right,  
 Knockety-nick, nickety-knock,"  
 Goes the kitchen clock.

Weeks gone, still they're sitting, Milly, Billy;  
 Oh, the winter winds are wondrous chilly;  
 "Winter weather,  
 Close together;  
 Wouldn't tarry,  
 Better marry,  
 Milly, Billy,  
 Billy, Milly,  
 Two—one, one—two,  
 Don't wait, 'twon't do,  
 Knockety-nick, nickety-knock,"  
 Goes the kitchen clock.

Winters two are gone, and where is Milly?  
 Spring has come again, and where is Billy?  
 "Give me credit,  
 For I did it;  
 Treat me kindly,  
 Mind you wind me,  
 Mister Billy, Mistress Milly,

*Imagine yourself an artist, your face the clay to be molded into an exalted expression; but, as with the artist, a mere mechanical molding will not succeed—the form must come from a high ideal within.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

My—oh, oh—my!  
 By-by, by-by,  
 Nickety-knock, cradle rock,”  
 Goes the kitchen clock.



## MAMMY'S LI'L' BOY.

H. S. EDWARDS.

[This recitation, which is destined to become very popular, is greatly improved by singing or rather crooning the stanza beginning “Byo baby boy,” as one would sing it when trying to hush a child to sleep.—EDITOR.]

WHO all time dodgin' en de cott'n en de corn?  
 Mammy's li'l' boy, mammy's li'l' boy!  
 Who all time stealin' ole massa's dinner-horn?  
 Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

Byo baby boy, oh bye,  
 By-o li'l' boy!  
 Oh, run ter es mammy  
 En she tek 'im in 'er arms,  
 Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

*How many things does the shoulder reveal by those slight changes unnoticed by ignorant persons, and expressing particularly the delicate and exquisite charm of spiritual relations! It is the law of infinitesimal quantities or those scarcely perceptible movements or sensations that characterize the finer relations of people of culture, of eloquence, of grace, and of refined tastes.—*

DELSARTE.

Who all time runnin' ole gobble roun' de yard?  
 Mammy's li'l' boy, mammy's li'l' boy!  
 Who tek 'e stick 'n hit ole possum dog so hard?  
 Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

Byo baby boy, oh bye,  
 By-o li'l' boy!  
 Oh, run ter es mammy  
 En climb up en 'er lap,  
 Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

Who all time stumpin' es toe ergin er rock?  
 Mammy's li'l' boy, mammy's li'l' boy!  
 Who all the time er-rippin' big hole en es frock?  
 Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

Byo baby boy, oh bye,  
 By-o li'l' boy!  
 Oh, run ter es mammy  
 En she wipe es li'l' eyes,  
 Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

Who all time er-losin' de shovel en de rake?  
 Mammy's li'l' boy, mammy's li'l' boy!  
 Who all de time tryin' ter ride 'e lazy drake?  
 Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

Byo baby boy, oh bye,  
 By-o li'l' boy!  
 Oh, scoot fer yer mammy  
 En she hide yer f'om yer ma,  
 Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

Who all de time er-trottin' ter de kitchen fer er bite?  
 Mammy's li'l' boy, mammy's li'l' boy!

*The man who threatens with the shoulder is more passionate; but he is not the agent, he is passive.*—DELAUMOSNE.

Who mess 'eseef wi' taters twell his clothes dey look  
er sight?

Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

Byo baby boy, oh bye,

By-o li'l' boy!

En 'e run ter es mammy

Fer ter git 'im out er trouble,

Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

Who all time er-frettin' en de middle er de day?

Mammy's li'l' boy, mammy's li'l' boy!

Who all time er-gettin' so sleepy 'e can't play?

Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

Byo baby boy, oh bye,

By-o li'l' boy!

En 'e come ter es mammy

Ter rock 'im en 'er arms,

Mammy's li'l' baby boy.

Shoo, shoo, shoo-shoo-shoo,

Shoo, shoo, shoo!

Shoo, shoo, shoo-shoo-shoo,

Shoo, li'l' baby, shoo!

Shoo, shoo, shoo-shoo-shoo,

Shoo, shoo, shoo,

Shoo . . . .

Deir now, lay right down on mammy's bed en go  
'long back ter sleep,—shoo-shoo! . . . Look hyah,  
nigger, go way f'om dat do'! You wake dis chile up  
wid dat jewsharp, en I'll wear yer out ter frazzles!—  
Sh-h-h-h—

*A commotion that produces a strong impression, communicates to the arms  
an ascending motion which may lift them high above the head.—DELSARTE.*



## CIVIL WAR.

TRANSLATED BY LUCY H. HOOPER.

THE mob was fierce and furious. They cried:  
 "Kill him!" the while they pressed from every  
 side

Around a man, haughty, unmoved, and brave,  
 Too pitiless himself to pity crave.  
 "Down with the wretch!" on all sides rose the cry;  
 The captive found it natural to die.  
 The game is lost—he's on the weaker side,  
 Life, too, is lost, and so must fate decide.

From out his home they dragged him to the street,  
 With fiercely clenching hands and hurrying feet  
 And shouts of "Death to him!" The crimson stain  
 Of recent carnage on his garb showed plain.  
 This man was one of those who blindly slay  
 At a king's bidding. He'd shot men all day,  
 Killing he knew not whom, he scarce knew why,  
 Now marching forth, impassible, to die.

A woman clutched his collar with a frown,  
 "He's a policeman—he has shot us down!"  
 "That's true," the man said. "Kill him!" "Shoot him!"  
 "Kill!"

"No, at the arsenal"—"The Bastile!"—"Where you  
 will,"

The captive answered. And with fiercest breath,  
 Loading their guns, his captors still cried "Death!"  
 "We'll shoot him like a wolf!" "A wolf am I?  
 Then you're the dogs," he calmly made reply.

*Clavicular breathing brings the chest or mental zone into action. It is a hysteric method, only to be used when the dramatic situation demands sobbing, gasping utterance.*—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.

"Hark, he insults us!" And from every side  
 Clinched fists were shaken, angry voices cried.  
 Within his eyes a gleam of baffled hate,  
 He went, pursued by howlings, to his fate.  
 Treading with wearied and supreme disdain  
 'Midst forms of dead men he, perchance, had slain.  
 He would have shot them all had he the power.  
 "Kill him—he's fired upon us for an hour!"

"Down with the murderer—down with the spy!"  
 And suddenly a small voice made reply,  
 "No—no, he is my father!" And a ray  
 Like to a sunbeam seemed to light the day.  
 A child appeared, a boy with golden hair,  
 His arms upraised in menace or in prayer.  
 All shouted, "Shoot the bandit, fell the spy!"  
 The little fellow clasped him with a cry  
 Of "Papa, papa, they'll not hurt you now!"  
 The light baptismal shone upon his brow.

From out the captive's home had come the child.  
 Meanwhile the shrieks of "Kill him—death!" rose wild;  
 And in the street ferocious shouts increased  
 Of "Slay each spy—each minister—each priest,  
 We'll kill them all!" The little boy replied:  
 "I tell you this is papa." One girl cried:  
 "A pretty fellow—see his curly head!"  
 "How old are you, my boy?" another said,  
 "Do not kill papa!" only he replies.  
 A soulful lustre lights his streaming eyes.

Some glances from his gaze are turned away,  
 And the rude hands less fiercely grasp their prey.

*As soon as surprise is great enough to raise the shoulders and the arms, the head takes an inverse direction; it sinks, and seems anxious to become solid, to offer more resistance.—DELSARTE.*

Then one of the most pitiless says, "Go—  
Get you back home, boy." "Where—why?" "Don't  
you know?

Go to your mother." Then the father said,  
"He has no mother." "What—his mother's dead?  
Then you are all he has?" "That matters not,"  
The captive answers, losing not a jot  
Of his composure as he closely pressed  
The little hands to warm them in his breast,

And says, "Our neighbor, Catherine, you know,  
Go to her." "You'll come, too?" "Not yet." "No, no,  
Then I'll not leave you." "Why?" "These men, I fear,  
Will hurt you, papa, when I am not here."  
The father to the chieftain of the band  
Says softly: "Loose your grasp and take my hand,  
I'll tell the child to-morrow we shall meet,  
Then you can shoot me in the nearest street,  
Or farther off, just as you like." "'Tis well!"  
The words from those rough lips reluctant fell;

And, half unclasped, the hands less fierce appear.  
The father says, "You see, we're all friends here,  
I'm going with these gentlemen to walk;  
Go home. Be good. I have no time to talk."  
The little fellow, reassured and gay,  
Kisses his father and then runs away.  
"Now he is gone, and we are at our ease,  
And you can kill me where and how you please,"  
The father says: "Where is it I must go?"  
Then through the crowd a long thrill seems to flow,  
The lips, so late with cruel wrath a-foam,  
Relentingly and roughly cry: "Go home!"

*Sound is painting, or it is nothing. It should be in affinity with the subject.*—DELAUMOSNE.

## THE BABY'S FIRST TOOTH.

MR. and Mrs. Jones had just finished their breakfast. Mr. Jones had pushed back his chair and was looking under the lounge for his boots. Mrs. Jones sat at the table, holding the infant Jones, and mechanically working her forefinger in its mouth. Suddenly she paused in the motion, threw the astonished child on its back, turned as white as a sheet, pried open its mouth, and immediately gasped, "Ephraim!" Mr. Jones, who was yet on his knees with his head under the lounge, at once came forth, rapping his head sharply on the side of the lounge as he did so, and getting on his feet, inquired what was the matter.

"O Ephraim!" said she, the tears rolling down her cheeks and smiles coursing up.

"Why, what is it, Aramathea?" said the astonished Mr. Jones, smartly rubbing his head where it had come in contact with the lounge.

"Baby!" she gasped. Mr. Jones turned pale and the perspiration started.

"Baby! O—O—O Ephraim! Baby has—baby has got—a little toothey, oh, oh!"

"No!" screamed Mr. Jones, spreading his legs apart, dropping his chin, and staring at the struggling heir with all his might.

"I tell you it is," persisted Mrs. Jones, with a slight evidence of hysteria.

"Oh, it can't be!" protested Mr. Jones, preparing to swear if it wasn't.

"Come here and see for yourself," said Mrs. Jones.

*A man considers an object with head raised when he considers it with a feeling of pride. It is thus that he rules them or exalts them.—DELSARTE.*

"Open its 'ittle mousy-wousy for its own muzzer; that's a toody-woody; that's a blessed 'ittle 'ump o' sugar."

Thus conjured, the heir opened its mouth sufficiently for the father to thrust in his finger, and that gentleman having convinced himself by the most unmistakable evidence that a tooth was there, immediately kicked his hat across the room, buried his fist in the lounge, and declared with much feeling that he should like to see the individual who would dare to intimate that he was not the happiest man on the face of the earth. Then he gave Mrs. Jones a hearty smack on the mouth and snatched up the heir, while that lady rushed tremblingly forth after Mrs. Simmons, who lived next door.

In a moment Mrs. Simmons came tearing in as if she had been shot out of a gun, and right behind her came Miss Simmons at a speed that indicated that she had been ejected from two guns. Mrs. Simmons at once snatched the heir from the arms of Mr. Jones and hurried it to the window, where she made a careful and critical examination of its mouth, while Mrs. Jones held its head, and Mr. Jones danced up and down the room and snapped his fingers to show how calm he was.

It having been ascertained by Mrs. Simmons that the tooth was a sound one, and also that the strongest hopes for its future could be entertained on account of its coming in the new of the moon, Mrs. Jones got out the necessary materials, and Mr. Jones at once proceeded to write seven different letters to as many persons, unfolding to them the event of the morning, and inviting them to come on as soon as possible, while the unconscious cause of the excitement, after viewing matters calmly for a time, opened its mouth and took things

*Man reveals his life through more than four millions of inflections ere he can speak or gesticulate.—DELAUMOSNE.*



into its own hands by remarking at first deprecatingly, and then with decided disapproval: "Ah-h-h-day-ay-goo-oo-oo-po-o-o [*energetically*] gaa-ah-ah-ya-ya-ah-nga-ah!" with which sentiments every parent agrees.

## THANKSGIVIN' PUMPKIN PIES.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

SO you bid me to Thanksgivin'! Thank you, neighbor, it is kind,

To keep a plain old body like myself so much in mind;  
Here I've been sittin' all alone, and a mist before my eyes,

A-thinkin', like a simpleton, of mother's pumpkin pies.

Yes, I've just come home from Sarah's; come *home* I'm glad to say;

And here, God helping me, I mean in future time to stay;

Oh! Sarah's folks are very fine, but I felt all at sea,  
And though the rooms were 'mazin' big, they seemed too small for me.

The house is like a palace, and mine's a tiny nest,  
But, neighbor, I'm contented here, I like this place the best;

Just as Sarah's creams and salads I don't know how to prize;

Her French cook costs a fortune, but *I* favor home-made pies,

All arts are found in articulation. Sound is the articulation of the vocal apparatus; gesture the articulation of the dynamic apparatus; language the articulation of the buccal apparatus. Therefore, music, the plastic arts, and speech have their origin and their perfection in articulation.—DELSARTE.

Like mother's; flaky, rich and brown, and toothsome  
with the spice;

I grew to loathe her dinners, cut in half with lemon ice:  
Give me good food, biled greens and pork, and turkey  
now and then;

I tell you on our mountain fare we've raised a race of  
*men*.

Not spindlin' like them city folks, in dress-suits if you  
please,

An' mincin' in their low-cut shoes, an' bowin' to their  
knees.

I hate such silly airs; I like to hear a hearty word;  
No! I'm not deaf, but when one speaks, why, speak so's  
to be heard.

In Sarah's house 'twas "aunty this" and "aunty that,"  
until

I saw I made a discord, let me do my best; 'an still  
I'm sure the child loves aunty, but, neighbor, she and I  
Are far apart and nohow could our ways again draw  
nigh.

She wears her black silk every day, a-trailin' on the  
ground,

Leastwise, a-trailin' on the *floor*; 'tis called, I b'lieve,  
tea-gowned,

An' frills an' lace, 'an hot-house flowers; such waste, it  
worried me,

Rememberin' Jotham Peckham's kin, as poor as poor  
could be.

Rememberin' Jotham Peckham, I was vexed to see his  
child,

Men of small brain habitually carry their heads high. The head is lowered in proportion to the quantity of intelligence.—DELAUMOSNE.

A-throwin' money here and there; it made me fairly wild.

Her house, it's just like Barnum's, with jimcracks every-where,

When pa and me the children took to see the wonders there.

How I run on! Well, thank you, neighbor; I see you want to go;

I'm comin' to Thanksgivin'; your good old ways I know.

An' my mouth waters, dear old friend, there's tears in these dim eyes,

For I shall taste the flavor of mother's pumpkin pies.

And though I'm 'most threescore and ten, an' cranky, I'm afraid,

Once more I'll feel myself a child, my mother's little maid;

And I'll be *very* pleased to help, in any way I can;

Good-bye, dear, and my love to Ruth; a kiss to Mary Ann.

## OL' PICKETT'S NELL.

MATHER D. KIMBALL.

FEEL more 'an ever like a fool

Sence Pickett's Nell come back from school.

She oncet wuz twelve 'nd me eighteen

'Nd better friends you never seen;

But now—oh, my!

She's dressed so fine, 'nd growed so tall,

'Nd l'arnin'—she jes knows it all.

*A hasty delivery is by no means proof of animation, warmth, fire, passion, or emotion in the orator; hence in delivery, as in tone, haste is in an inverse ratio to emotion. We do not glide lightly over a beloved subject; a prolongation of tone is the expression of love.—DELSARTE.*

She's eighteen now, but I'm so slow  
I'm whar I wuz six year ago.

Six year! Waal, waal! doan't seem a week  
Sence we rode Dolly to th' creek,  
'Nd fetched th' cattle home at night,  
Her hangin' to my jacket tight.

But now—oh, my!

She rides in Pickett's new coopay  
Jes like she'd be'n brung up thet way,  
'Nd lookin' like a reg'lar queen—  
Th' mostest like I ever seen.

She uster tease, 'nd tease, 'nd tease  
Me fer to take her on my knees;  
Then tired me out 'ith Marge'y Daw,  
'Nd laffin tell my throat wuz raw.

But now—oh, my!

She sets up this way—kinder proud,  
'Nd never noways laughs out loud.  
You w'u'd n't hardly think thet she  
Hed ever see-sawed on my knee.

'Nd sometimes, ef at noon I'd choose  
To find a shady place 'nd snooze,  
I'd wake with burdocks in my hair  
'Nd elderberries in my ear.

But now—oh, my!

Somebody said ('twuz yesterday):  
"Let's hev some fun w'ile Ned's away;  
Let's turn his jacket inside out!"  
But Nell—she'd jes turn red 'nd pout.

*In a production of art whose subject and materials lie in the domain of unreclaimed nature, genius is not permitted to falsify any fundamental principle or fact, but is free to modify and add. Otherwise, the creative function of art is gone, and only imitation is left.—REV. W. R. ALGER.*

'Nd oncet when I wuz dreamin'-like,  
 A-throwin' akerns in th' dike,  
 She put her arms clean round my head,  
 'Nd whispered soft, "I like you, Ned;"

But now—oh, my!  
 She courtesied so stiff 'nd grand,  
 'Nd never oncet held out her hand,  
 'Nd called me "Mister Edward!" Laws!  
 Thet ain't my name, 'nd never wuz.

'Nd them 'at knowed 'er years ago  
 Jes laughed t' see 'er put on so;  
 Coz it wuz often talked, 'nd said,  
 "Nell Pickett's jes cut out fer Ned."

But now—oh, my!  
 She held her purty head so high,  
 'Nd skasely saw me goin' by—  
 I w'u'd n't dast (afore last night)  
 A-purposely come near her sight.

Last night, ez I was startin' out  
 To git th' cows, I heerd a shout;  
 'Nd, sure ez ghostses, she wuz thar,  
 A-settin' on ol' Pickett's mar';

'Nd then—oh, my!  
 She said she 'd cried fer all th' week  
 To take th' ol' ride to th' creek;  
 Then talked about ol' times, 'nd said,  
 "Them days wuz happy, wa'n't they, Ned?"

Th' folks wuz talkin' ev'rywhars  
 'Bout her a-puttin' on sech airs,  
 'Nd seemed t' me like they wuz right,  
 Afore th' cows come home last night.

But *now*—oh, my!

*The speaker or singer should know how to diminish tone without contracting the back part of the mouth.—DELSARTE.*



## JIMMY BROWN'S DOG.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN. ARRANGED BY ELSIE M. WILBOR.

MR. TRAVERS had told me mornamillion times that, after he should be married to Sue, I was to come to live with him. Sue heard him say it lots of times, for I remember she always used to say, "Pshaw! don't be perfectly ridiculous; I'd like to catch myself living within a hundred miles of that boy after I leave this house." So it was all perfectly understood; and I never dreamed for a minute that Mr. Travers wasn't in earnest, and I was surprised that they did not ask me to go with them the day they were married.

A few weeks after the wedding, father made all his arrangements for going to Europe, and I was to go and stay with Mr. Travers for a year, and go to school. Mr. Travers wrote that, "I will meet your son at the station next Tuesday and take charge of him while you are gone, though I will not answer for the consequences, as Susan is in a nervous state, and I do not think her system requires boys." I copied this from his letter, because I wanted to ask him what he meant by the "consequences," but I forgot to do it.

The day before father and mother started I was sent to Mr. Travers's with a trunk of my own, and a beautiful young bull-dog that was given me for a parting present. The dog was in a box with holes in it, and he growled elegantly every time anybody touched the box. I took him out as soon as the train started, and the first thing he did was to take a splendid big piece out of the leg of my trousers. Then he sat up on the seat and growled till the conductor came along and said, "Boy, whose

✠ *The legs have their gamuts ranging from repose out into extreme emotions. The trunk contains the grand central tones of the man. The arms are varied in their expression from the expansiveness of vitality to the contractibility of thought.*—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT. ✠

dog is that? No dogs allowed here. You must put him back into that box, and be quick about it. Tickets, gentlemen." But I told him that I didn't think that the dog wanted to go back, and I was afraid it would make trouble if anybody tried to make him change his mind. The conductor said he didn't care what the dog wanted, but that he was going back into that box inside of three seconds, or he'd know the reason why. So he tried to take him by the neck, but the dog was too quick for him, and after taking a little piece out of his hand, hid under the seat. The conductor called a brakeman, and the two began to hunt the dog.

If the dog had kept quiet, they wouldn't have found him; but he was a little angry at the way he was treated, and I don't blame him, for nobody likes to be poked with sticks, and told to "come here, you brute" and "get out of there now, will you." So every little while he would take hold of somebody's leg, and you would hear a dreadful yell, and would know just where the dog was; but by the time the conductor and the brakeman got there, the dog would have got through with that particular leg, and would be in another part of the car selecting another leg.

When we arrived at our station the dog let me carry him. The passengers growled more than the dog did, and some of those who had been bitten said that I ought to be killed; but I never pay much attention to what angry people say, they are so unreasonable. Mr. Travers met me at the station, and said, "Oh! it's you, is it?" This wasn't a very nice welcome, but I didn't mind that, for presently he said, "That dog looks sick, Jimmy. We'll stop in at the apothecary's and get a dose of medi-

*The acoustic organs should have nothing to do with the transmission of sound. They must be passive so that the tone may be continuous and smooth.*  
—DELSARTE.

cine for him." This was just kind as it could be. The dog was pretty sick, though I hadn't noticed it, for he died that night. When we went into the apothecary's, Mr. Travers said to the young man behind the counter, "William, I think this dog is in a pretty bad way. He looks pale. Don't you think that a little strychnine would do him good?" The young man said, "Yes, strychnine is a beautiful medicine for that kind of a dog." So he gave Mr. Travers a powder. I said to Mr. Travers that if the medicine was real good I should like to take some, but he said, "Jimmy, I am sure it would do you and your friends all the good in the world, and nothing would make me happier than to give the whole of it to you; but it's against the law for me to give medicine to anybody, and you must promise me never to taste the least bit of this kind of medicine while you're here." Sue was glad to see me, and said, "So they did send you after all. I think it's so mean for parents to send their children away from home; there, don't kiss me, I've just put up my hair."

After supper, Mr. Travers told me to run out to the barn and see the horses and cows. There were four horses, and two of them were all white. Indeed, they were a great deal paler than my dog, so I knew they must be ill. Then there was a large, pale cat, that had longer hair than any cat I ever saw. She looked as if she was more ill than the horses. One of the cows kept lowing in a way that made me feel sure that she had a dreadful pain, and I wished that I had some of Mr. Travers's medicine to give the poor, sick animals.

By and by Mr. Travers came out into the backyard with a piece of meat and the paper of medicine, and I

*A fact of negation in a sentence does not, as a rule, change the emphasis.*—  
LEWIS B. MONROE.

said, "Mr. Travers, won't you let me give some medicine to the horses and cows, I'm sure they don't feel well;" but he said, "I'm afraid, my young friend, that you are almost too bright to live long." Just then Sue called him, and he left the meat and the medicine on the bench. He had sprinkled a little of the medicine on the meat, and as I noticed the cat smelling the meat, I was on the point of giving her a piece of it, when I remembered that I had no right to interfere with Mr. Travers's own animals, so I just walked away. When I came back, I found that the cat and dog had eaten the meat between them, and one of the cows was smelling the rest of the medicine. I drove her away, but not until she had taken a good taste of it.

I wrapped up what was left, and took it to Mr. Travers. He turned pale, and said, "You young rascal, you haven't taken any of that stuff, have you?" and I said, "No, sir; I promised you I wouldn't, but the dog has been eating the meat." I was going to tell him about the cat and cow, but he laughed, and told me to run down to the village and bring him the letters. When I got home it was time to go to bed, and I was told that I couldn't see my dog that night for he was asleep, and it might injure him to wake him up after taking medicine.

The next morning when we were at breakfast the coachman came in and said, "If you please, Mr. Travers, the new dog is pizined."

"What do you mean?" exclaimed Mr. Travers; "is he really hurt?"

"Yis, sorr," said the man; "he's hurt pretty bad. To tell you the truth, sorr, they're both dead."

*The vocal tube must not vary any more for the loud tone than for the low tone. The opening must be the same. The low tone must have the power of the loud tone, since it is to be equally understood.—DELSARTE.*



"What on earth are you talking about?" said Mr. Travers.

"The dog and the Angora cat, sorr; the pair of them is both very near entirely dead," replied the coachman, "and the Alderney cow doesn't seem to be altogether livin' this mornin'."

Mr. Travers didn't wait to hear any more, but seized his hat, and started for the barn. I went too. I found my dear dog lying dead. Between the dog and the barn was the cat, and she was as dead as he was. I saw Mr. Travers looking as if he wanted to kill a few people to keep the animals company. I said, "Mr. Travers! I know who has poisoned all the animals; it was that young man in the apothecary's shop."

"What do you mean by that, Jimmy?" asked Mr. Travers, very savagely. "I mean, sir," said I, "that he must have given you poison instead of medicine, for my dog took it and now he's dead, and I saw the cat and the Alderney cow taste it, and they're dead." Mr. Travers took me by the collar and dragged me up to my room and locked the door without saying a word.

Now I acknowledge that I did wrong in not letting Mr. Travers know that the cow and the cat had taken the medicine, but that was all I did. It was just forgetfulness, and that isn't so dreadfully bad. I never had the least idea that the medicine would do any harm, and I should have taken a little myself if Mr. Travers had not made me promise not to do so. I think that he ought to have looked at it as I did, and blamed nobody but the young man at the apothecary's shop, who, instead of giving him strychnine, must have given him something poisonous; but, instead of doing this, Mr. Travers gave

*The harmonic law of rhythm is: Coöperative movements in opposition will be in their velocity in the exact ratio of the length of the radii of the agents moving.*—STEELE MACKAYE.



me a terrible scolding, and said I was a young Cain, and kept me shut up in my room for three days, and gave me nothing but bread and water. This was the beginning of coolness between us, for I resolved that I would not overlook such conduct, unless he should ask me to forgive him.

But we will say no more of this painful subject, for I don't like to think of those poor animals cut off in their prime, and without any time for reflection. I suppose the dog is better off now than when he was alive, for he was a sweet, good animal; but I don't think that cats have a good time after they are gone, for they are cruel and wicked, except when they're little.

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## THE ROMANCE OF A YEAR.

MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD.

*Spring.*

HOW gracefully the young Bertine  
 With Jaques, her lover, dances;  
 See how like sunbeams 'neath the trees  
 She flies, and then advances;  
 And yet she sings in a minor key  
 The old Provençal melody,  
 " *Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!*"  
 As if some sadness came to her  
 With love's dear smiles and glances.

✠ ————— ✠  
*It is through the voice we please an audience. If we have the ear of an auditor, we easily win his mind and heart.*—DELSARTE.  
 ✠ ————— ✠

The Sieur de Courcy comes that way  
 And 'neath the walnut lingers,  
 He marks her instep clean and high,  
 Her white and dainty fingers;  
 He hears her sing in a minor key  
 The old Provençal melody,  
 " *Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!*"  
 And thinks, as he fondly looks at her,  
 Of the lays of the Minnesingers.

But hark, the call! the conscript drum!  
 And Jaques, the number chosen;  
 No wonder that Bertine is dumb,  
 The blood in her bosom frozen.  
 Brave Jaques strikes up in a stronger key  
 The old Provençal melody,  
 " *Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!*"  
 And looking fondly back at her,  
 He said, "Dear love, be true to me."

*Summer.*

The king said gaily, "Je m'ennuie,"  
 Nor heard if the people grumbled;  
 What cared that gallant majesty  
 If some plain lives were humbled?  
 The next age sang in a different key,  
 " *Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!*"  
 Of Pompadour and the Parc aux Cerfs,  
 And greeted the great with a bitter laugh  
 When heads in the basket tumbled.

The voice should resemble the painter's palette, where all the colors are arranged in an orderly manner, according to the affinities of each.—DELAU-MOSNE.

For when the sun lay on the vines  
Bertine the grapes was tying,  
The tendril round her brow entwines,  
The summer days were flying!  
Well may she sing in a minor key  
The old Provençal melody,  
“*Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!*”  
For the news was coming back to her  
Of the field where Jaques lay dying.

What, then, was history but a page  
Of romance, love and glory?  
Chimeras of the golden age  
When life was worth the story!  
Woman still sings in the minor key  
The old Provençal melody,  
“*Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!*”  
That is the tale time tells to her,  
And will till he is hoary.

*Autumn.*

The Sieur de Courcy came to woo,  
His voice was low and tender;  
He drove the wolf and the king away—  
“Let me be thy defender!”  
And when she sang in a minor key  
The old Provençal melody,  
“*Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!*”  
The gentleman knelt down to her  
And kissed her fingers slender.

*The ear is the most delicate, the most exacting of all our senses. The eye is far more tolerant. The eye may tolerate a bad gesture, but the ear will not forgive a false note or a false inflection.—DELSARTE.*

"Who is my rival?" laughed the king,  
His gallant gray eyes lighting;  
"Now, I will do a graceful thing!  
To show I bear her slighting!  
We'll change that mournful monody,  
The old Provençal melody,  
*"Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!"*  
And life shall not be spoiled for her  
Because my love is blighting!"

So went he forth to take the air,  
His perfumed locks were streaming,  
His brow was gay, as if no care  
Could blight that face so beaming.  
He sang, as he rode, in a minor key,  
The old Provençal melody,  
*"Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!"*  
But took the road that led to her—  
The courtiers guessed his seeming.

"I came," said he, as they bent the knee,  
"All doubts and cares to banish;  
Leave chains of rank and cares of state—  
For one day—let them vanish!  
And, dear Bertine, sing now for me  
The old Provençal melody,  
*'Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!'*  
And then he lightly told to her  
A drama from the Spanish.

"Rise! my proud subject," said the king,  
"Rise! Marquis St. Aulare!"

The Delsarte System teaches us the philosophy and science for the infusion of the muscular tissues with the rhythmic pulses of the soul; it unfolds the method for the stimulation of the organism with spiritual energy.—MRS. EDNA SNELL POULSON.

I give the title and the ring  
 To this thy consort fair.  
 Now all my courtiers sound the key  
 Of the old Provençal melody,  
*'Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!*  
 The king gave Courcy's hand to her,  
 Who lover-like advances.

*Winter.*

O'er castle wall, with banners hung,  
 The crescent moon is creeping,  
 And on the ground, in sadness flung,  
 A mournful man is weeping.  
 On a white cross—what words to see!—  
 He reads the sad old monody,  
*"Tais-toi, mon cœur! Adieu, mon cœur!"*  
 He breathes his last farewell to her,  
 For there Bertine lies, sleeping.



The voice first manifests itself through sound; inflection is an intentional modification of sound; respiration and silence are a means of exactly finding the suitable tone and inflection.—DELSARTE.



## JOHN SPICER ON CLOTHES.

MRS. ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

IT is very good fun to take off your clothes and go in swimming. Clothes are the things that you wear. They have arms and legs to them, and ever so many buttonholes and buttons, and have pockets. Pockets are the best part of your clothes. We have two kinds of clothes, best ones and old ones. We hang up the best ones and wear the old ones. When you wear your best ones every day you most always get something on them. Once I hitched the picket of a picket-fence into the leg of some best clothes and pitched over head first, and the picket went through, and then I had to take that pair for every-day ones. Gudgeon grease that you get off of wheels will not come off very well. I do not mean it will not come off the wheels very well, but off your clothes. Ink spots stay on, but you can get paint off, if you can get anything to take it off with. Mud brushes off when it gets dry, and your mother doesn't say anything when you get mud on your every-day ones, but she does on your best ones.

One time when I was a little fellow, when I was going to a party with two little fellows about as big as I was, and we had on our best clothes, we climbed up a tree to see if some birds' eggs had hatched out, and a dry twig on a branch tore a hole on one side of one of my trousers' legs, and I did not want to go back home because that pair was all the best pair of trousers I had. A big fellow—he was not very big, but he was bigger than we little fellows—he told me to go to the party and keep my hand down over the hole, and I did, and somebody

*Gesture is harmonic through the multiplicity of the agents that act in the same manner. This harmony is founded upon the convergence or opposition of the movements.*—DELAUMOSNE.

that was at the party asked me if my arm was lame, and I said, "No, ma'am;" but when the ice-cream came round, I forgot and took away my hand to take the saucer in it, and that same one looked at it, and laughed some, and she said: "Oh, now I see what the matter was with your arm!" and I laughed a little when she did, and she told me not to think any more about the hole then, but to have a good time and to think about the hole afterward, and I did: She told me a funny story about a hole that was torn. I will tell it: "Once there was a very small boy named Gussie, and he tore his clothes most every day, and his mother had mended them after he had gone to bed and he did not see her do it, and he thought the holes grew up of themselves in the night. And one day when his little cousin Susie tore her dress her mother told her not to tear, and cried, Gussie told her not to cry, for that hole would grow up again in the night, just as holes did in his clothes. And when Susie went to bed she put her dress over a chair to have the holes grow up, and first thing in the morning she went in her night-gown to look, and her mother found her standing there crying, and when her mother asked her what she was crying for, she said, 'Because that hole did not grow together in the night. I thought it would grow up in the night.'"

Once I had some mittens put away in some winter clothes. Mittens are clothes to wear on your hands, and hats are clothes to wear on your head. Once my aunt told me a hat riddle. I will say it:

"Two poor little brothers they had but one hat,  
And both wore the same one, can you guess how was  
that?

*The pebble contains the spark, but we must know how to produce it. The phenomena of nature contain lessons, but we must know how to make them speak, and how to understand their language.—DELSARTE.*

Each boy had a head? Oh, yes! each had a head!  
 And both heads had one hat on, as just has been said.  
 Did one boy stay in? No, nothing like that!  
 Both went out together, and both wore the hat.  
 I'll tell you the answer. The hat was of straw,  
 As old an old hat, sir, as ever you saw;  
 It was torn round about, just under the band,  
 And left in two parts; do you quite understand?  
 And when these small brothers walked forth in the town  
 Why, one wore the rim and the other the crown!"

## THE SHADOW OF A SONG.

CAMPBELL RAE-BROWN.

[The speaker is supposed to be alone in a room in his ancestral home, the last of his race. Since he had left, just a year ago, this same room, which was connected with the greatest sorrow of his life, had never been used, but had remained exactly as it was on that never-to-be-forgotten night. As the speaker enters, he looks round the apartment with a strange, half-startled air, shivers slightly, and seems almost to be expecting some one to appear. With a dazed, dreamy look on his face, he seats himself on a sofa. Then he pauses, seeming lost in thought.—Music has been composed specially for this recitation, and can be obtained of the publisher of this book.]

YES, it is just one year ago to-night,  
 And through my brain there tingles into life  
 The self-same forms—the faces and the sound  
 Of voices that I knew in those glad days—  
 That seemed no longer than do minutes now,  
 They were so full of joy, those old, dead hours.  
 But I let a trifle leap into a thought,  
 And grow and grow till it was past reclaim;

*No theory of the passions or mere mechanical drill in their expression can ever teach a man to be pathetic. Only a disagreeable mockery of it can thus come. Pathos is the one particular affection that knows no deceit, but comes in truth direct from the soul, and goes direct to the soul.—REV. W. R. ALGER.*

I slipped it then as sportsmen slip their dogs,  
 And coupled with it madness for its mate.  
 They ran abreast as Jealousy and Pique  
 Set on to chase my love down to its death.  
 I steeped my brain in wretched, jealous dreams.  
 When I awoke I called myself a *cur!*

[*Slight pause. His voice trembles as he goes on.*]

But she had gone—this woman that I loved—  
 I see that poor face now, drawn at the brows;  
 Pain, like a vise, had crushed her to the quick.  
 And yet amid that world of quivering woe,  
 Two steady stars shone out—those calm gray eyes,  
 Two planets, pure and passionless, that mocked  
 The lurid fierceness of mine own mad heat.  
 And thus we parted—heaven! when I think  
 That in a month I would have called her wife!  
 How hard it seems a man's whole life should be  
 O'er-shadowed by a *song!*

Aye, it had been  
 A love-dirge that her wondrous voice had sent  
 From out the silver portals of her throat,  
 As though 't had been a prayer so glorified  
 'Twould pierce its way on through the gates of heav'n.  
 I slew my peace by bringing into life  
 Some dearer rival in her love to me;  
 I conjured up the ghost of some one gone—  
 Some dead love that she held communion with,  
 Through the sweet channel of a trembling song.  
 I'd often come and sit to hear her sing, but once  
 I stole with silent step to where she played.  
 Dazzled by the radiance of the light

*We must retroact to see an object as a whole.*—DELSARTE.



The strong young moon had flung across her face,  
She did not see me.  
And while each pulse throbbed out its troublous tale,  
I stood and watched, and while I watched—I wronged!  
I crept so near in my intent to find  
Her deepest secret mirrored in her face,  
That her soft breath disturbed the straying threads  
My nervous hands had singled from my hair.  
I listened while the voice climbed to the clouds,  
On melody that seemed to float through tears,  
In words that fell amid a sea of sobs.  
I heard, I saw the upturned, straining eyes,  
The dreamy sorrow dwelling on the lips.  
“She sings,” I said, “to some dead love of yore!  
She has been fooling me who gave her all—  
My life! my soul! and, while she smiled on me,  
Has worshipped at the shrine of some dead past.”  
I strode from out the shadows to her side;  
I wrenched the slender fingers from the keys;  
And drowned her tones that, as they sudden stopped,  
Must e’en have made the spellbound angels weep.  
She did not speak—but rose serene and grand,  
And listened.  
Aye! Though I left behind each word a wound  
That tore into her womanhood—all dumb  
She stood, while wonder wandered through her eyes.  
And then she turned and left me in the night.  
Then in my heart hope heaved its dying sigh,  
And with its death my love leaped back to life.  
I put my hands in pleading out to her;  
I called her by the sweetest names I knew;  
On bended knee I asked her to forgive;

*The head is always in opposition to the arms, and must be turned away from the leg, which is advanced.*—DELAUMOSNE.



And bit my lips till I had brought the blood,  
Because they'd shaped the words I'd said to her.  
She heard me; and she came back once again,  
She spoke to me, quite calmly, not to chide,  
But sadly, as a bird whose mate is dead  
Will tell its tale of sorrow to the wind;  
She gazed at me as one she did not know,  
And talked of me as some one far away.  
Then looking upward with a cry of pain:  
"That song I may not sing you now," she said;  
"Ah! my poor brother, you must wait for me,  
And when I'm coming—so that you may know—  
*Once more I'll sing it—just before I die.*"  
"Brother!" A sudden mem'ry like a blow  
Struck on my senses as though in reproof.  
It all came back to me, the tale I'd heard;  
The pathos of it; her twin brother, blind,  
And she had tended him with marvelous love;  
He'd leaned alone on her until he died.  
I prayed to her for pity's sake to hear!  
I raised my eyes to hers—I met her gaze—  
*That* LOOK! It held the history of two hopes—  
The wreck and ruin of two loves, two lives!  
I wept as men weep once. It was too late!  
She passed from sight—I never saw her more.  
But ever after, haunting every hour,  
Each minute, whatsoever path I take,  
That cry has followed me o'er all the world:

*"Once more I'll sing it—JUST BEFORE I DIE!"*

[*The speaker here pauses—musing, and looking round with a sort of shiver, and the same strange, startled look in his face as before.*]

A retrograde movement may be the sign of reverence and salutation, and a token that the object before which it is produced is eminent and worthy of veneration.—DELSARTE.

One year ago—aye, just one year to-night!

*[Suddenly, after a short pause, the melody of the well-remembered song strikes upon his ear. Then the words are sung in low, wailing voice; meanwhile, his attention is chained as though by an overpowering awe. His face becomes pallid and haggard, as the song goes on.]*

“ Though we are parted now, parted for aye,  
Yet may I be with you still,  
And as day meets the moonlight, and the sun meets the  
sea,

We may meet here, and I, I sing to thee,  
Sing to thee, call to thee, speak, dear, to thee.  
Sing to thee, call to thee, speak, dear, to thee.

I know that my message will reach you to-night,  
For the sky is so peaceful, and clear, and so bright.  
Pathways of light lie between you and me,  
No clouds, love, to keep back my words, dear, from thee,  
As I sing to thee here,  
O my darling, to thee, O my darling, to thee, to thee.  
Sing to thee, call to thee, speak, dear, to thee.  
Sing to thee, call to thee, speak, dear, to thee.”

*[He rises as song goes on, but staggers, as he looks toward the piano with a wild stare. Then, in a hoarse whisper:]*

What, what is that? the song! and 't is her voice—  
Her touch upon the keys! God! She is there!  
Yes, yes, I'll call to her, aye, I will go and speak,  
But no; I cannot. Ah, she's going now!

*[These last four lines should be so timed that they end simultaneously with the song. They should, therefore, be begun somewhere in the second stanza of the song. He then goes toward the piano as though following some one.]*

\* \* \*  
All life is primarily motion. Time accompanies each birth of motion, and consequent birth of form in death of motion.—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.  
\* \* \*

My love, my love! come back—my heart—she's gone!

[*Buries his head in his hands.*]

Aye; I remember now; "I'll sing," she said,  
 "The song once more, just—just before I die."  
 The world is at an end—for she is *dead*!

## THE STATELY MINUET.

HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

SUBJECT: *The Reception of Prince Eugene.*

[This recitation can be made more elaborate and very effective by having the various persons spoken of in the poem appear as silhouettes, dressed in the fashion of that period. The long curled wig or cue tied with ribbon, the knee-breeches, the slippers with buckles for the men, and the pompadour puffed hair and full-skirted gowns for the women will readily suggest themselves. As silhouette pictures the costumes can be made of cambric and other cheap materials. The shadow pantomime of a minuet being danced will be very attractive as well as novel. If desired, more elegant costumes can be arranged, and the different people appear on the stage as they are announced, dancing the minuet during the reading. This is an excellent entertainment for a school.—EDITOR.]

OH, fine old times were those, I ween,  
 In the eye of the courtly Englishman,  
 When came to London Prince Eugene  
 To meet the lords of good Queen Anne.  
 In the halls of state the minstrels gay  
 Played sweet, on tapestries of gold  
 How, well-a-day?—Oh, well-a-day,  
 In those arrased halls of old!

*In art one must love something beside art if one would know how to love art.*—DELSARTE.

The halls were for the banquet dressed,  
 The astrals blazed, and waited there  
 The victor for the coming guests,  
 The knights and ladies debonair.  
 'Twas Prince Eugene, of Blenheim's fame,  
 Who fought with Marlborough side by side,  
 Who France had awed, and Lille had ta'en  
 And spoiled the Palgraves in their pride.  
 Eugene, of half a score of wars,  
 Eugene, who won a hundred stars!

The guests are in the outer halls,  
 Them waits the wifeless Prince Eugene,  
 "The duchess!" loud the herald calls;  
 The duchess came, a fallen queen.

MINUET. [*The Salutation Music.*]



My best results have been attained when I, a passive subject, obeyed an inner inspiration coming from whence I know not, and urging me on to results I had not aimed at.—GENEVIEVE STEBBINS.



Then rose the stately minuet,  
 The soul of every courtly scene,  
 Her slippered feet it led, and yet  
 A heavy heart they bore, I ween;  
 Two silver pages bore her train:  
 She bowed, and slowly bowed again.

[Imitate the entrance of guests after the stanza to the music of the minuet, bowing with the rise and fall of the music as the salutation music suggests. The music may be played over as many times as is necessary for the pantomime imitation.]

"Sir Robert Walpole!" loudly calls  
 The fine old herald, bowing low,  
 The expectant music fills the halls  
 As comes the knight, sedate and slow.  
 A form of velvet starred with gold,  
 And noiseless step; he bows, and then  
 The duchess' eye severe and cold

To love art for art is to prefer the work to its object; it is to turn art from its end to the profit of the artist.—DELSARTE.



Falls on him, and he bows again,  
And warmer now the astrals glow,  
And sweeter music's numbers flow.

[*Imitation to minuet. The introductory salutation music.*]

"My Lord and Lady Castlewood!"

"Lord Rochester!" rang through the hall;  
And while confused the herald stood  
Swept in the bishops grave and tall.  
And while played sweet the minuet,  
Gibraltar's hardy sea-kings came,  
And knights from Oudenarde, and yet  
Rolled on the herald's call of fame  
Till in the dusk and music sweet  
The hall was full of golden feet.

[*Imitation to minuet. The introductory salutation music.*]

"Sir Isaac Newton!" Silent all,

Not e'en the light of jewels swayed,  
A modest form shrank through the hall,  
Modest, yet one the stars had weighed.

"Dean Swift!" the nimble parson came,

"Daniel de Foe!" his ears were gone,  
The herald lost the last great name,

Powdered, bewigged, came Addison,  
And low they bowed like courtiers gay,  
And bowed the prince as low as they.

[*Imitation as before. Music ceases.*]

Why comes the prince to England now,  
This son of France, old Austria's pride?  
And why do whig and tory bow  
To him, the duchess at his side?

✠ ————— ✠  
*The mere bearings and poisings of the body sway the beholder, even when produced mechanically.*—FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.  
✠ ————— ✠

Earth has no friendships such as those  
Grand heroes form for noble ends;  
His soul had flamed as Marlborough rose,  
And war had wedded them as friends.



✠ You admire a work of art when you find yourself in it; and if you applaud, it is only on the condition of your recognizing in it something of your own character. It is because it affects, at least partly, your ways, your temperament. In a word, you love it as you love a mirror.—DELSARTE. ✠



And Marlborough, crushed by court and queen,  
Had touched the heart of Prince Eugene.

“Lord Harley!” All again was mute,  
The diplomat flashed ’cross the scene,  
And said obsequious, “I salute [*minuet*]  
Earth’s greatest soldier, Prince Eugene!”  
“Too soon, my lord! His grace comes late,”  
The prince replied, and turned away,  
“The duke of Marlborough!” lost to state,  
Then came the chief of Malplaquet,  
Who once had swayed the lands and seas,  
From Pyrenees to Tyrolese.

[*Imitation as before.*]

The music scarcely dared to play;  
The fallen hero of the land  
Moved slowly ’mid the throngs to lay  
In Prince Eugene’s his war-browed hand.

Only through rules can we become free in our interpretation.—DELAUMOSNE.

Not so,—the true heart knows its quest  
 And love is strong when true hearts meet,  
 Against the honored soldier's breast  
 The starless soldier's heart should beat,  
 And Prince Eugene great Marlborough drew  
 To his great heart still beating true.

[*Repeat salutation music.*]

The mazy music's rippling tide  
 Swept o'er the shoals of jewelled feet,  
 But Prince Eugene by Marlborough's side  
 Scarce heard the mystic rhythms beat;  
 The airy pages came and went,  
 In blazing halls the goblets kissed,  
 He shared that nobler sentiment  
 To true hearts known, by maskers missed,  
 The heroic friendship more than wealth,  
 That loves another more than self.

Cool fell the dews, the late hours came,  
 And rose the moon, a midnight sun,  
 Uncertain shone the astral's flame,  
 And guests departed one by one.  
 With lingering step they went away,  
 The lord, the knight, the wit, the beau,  
 Still happy in the morning gray,  
 And bowing low, and bowing low,  
 In memory's ear recalling yet,  
 The sweet and stately minuet.

[*Imitation.*]

Oh, fine old times were those, I ween,  
 In the eye of the courtly Englishman,  
 When came to London Prince Eugene

Man is a voluntary spectator of his own works only. It is because he esteems and admires only himself. It is because he searches for himself in everything.—DELSARTE.

To plead for Marlborough with Queen Anne,  
 In the halls of state the minstrels gay  
 Played sweet, on tapestries of gold,  
 How, well-a-day?—Ah, well-a-day,  
 In the arrased halls of old!

## THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

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[“When, after the battle of Belmont, General Grant, under a flag of truce, sent a detachment to bury the dead and remove the wounded, they heard the song of ‘The Star-Spangled Banner’ rising on the still air. Following the sound, they discovered under a tree a warrior with both legs mangled, from whose feverish lips the national anthem rang out over the gory plain.”—*Headley's Life of Grant*.—The music of “The Star-Spangled Banner” should be played during the italic lines, and these lines sung, if possible.]

OVER the field the grass is red  
 With loyal blood of our Union dead;  
 The wounded lie a sickening sight,  
 And cold, white faces mock the light.  
 Yesterday there was fire and shout,  
 Yesterday bullets whizzed about,  
 Cannons boomed, and sabres clashed,  
 And hate from the eyes of soldiers flashed.

Only the moan of pain to-day  
 Breaks through the morning still and gray;  
 The bullets are cold, the guns at rest,  
 And the soldier dead on his foeman's breast

Once we were eager to deal out death;  
 Now we woo back the failing breath;

*The whole secret of expression lies in the time we delay the articulation of the initial consonant. The delay arrests the attention, and prevents our catching the sound at a disadvantage.*—DELAUMOSNE.



And the earth dark-stained with blood of the brave,  
Forgiving, offers a peaceful grave.

Up from the field where the wounded lie,  
Broken and faint as a spirit-sigh,  
Snatches of song fall soft on the ear,  
A familiar strain to the soldiers dear.

[*Sing.*]

*" 'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave "—*  
It reaches our hearts like a voice from the grave;  
We gaze at each other in wordless amaze,  
Who raises that hymn of a patriot's praise?

Here where death-wagons groan as they pass?  
Here where the wounded lie thick in the grass?  
Once more we bend o'er the suffering men,  
But sweeter and clearer it rises again.

Triumphant it swells to a volume of might.

[*Sing.*]

*" Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?"—*  
Then sinks to the murmur of music in dreaming.

Our hearts grow warm, and our pulses bound,  
As over the field we follow the sound,  
Over the grass that is trampled and torn,  
Through the chilly light of the early morn;  
While ever, to guide us, rings out on the air  
That outburst of joy that "our flag is still there."  
Then we pause, for against the rough trunk of a tree  
Leans the soldier who sings of "the land of the free."

*Rhythm is that which asserts; it is the form of movement. Melody is that which distinguishes. Harmony is that which conjoins.—DELSARTE.*

Wounded, but warrior-like, he lies;  
Death-pale, but with a hero's eyes;  
His burning lips breathe not of pain.  
But send a song across the plain:

[Sing.]

*" Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous  
fight,*

*O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming!  
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;  
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?*

*" On that shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;  
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"*

With tears unused to the eyes of men,  
We carry him back to the camp again;  
But still, through the blood-veined field, that song  
Rings out in music sweet and strong:

[Sing.]

*" Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto, ' In God is our trust;'  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."*

## HINTS FOR STATUE-POSES.

---

THE following twenty-seven photographs have been taken directly from the classic works of art themselves. They have been selected from the numerous statue-poses given by Delsarteans as being among the most effective and graceful of these plastic pictures.

The five different poses of the Niobe may be given either singly, or all together in a group.

In cases like the pictures of Hebe, Melpomene, Gany-mede, and others where vases, jars, discs, flowers, and various other accessories are used to round out the work of art as a mere picture, these accessories need not and generally do not appear in the poses of the human form. But the arms and all the parts of the body are to be posed in position exactly as if actually holding the article. If desired, the jar, flower, or whatever is in the picture, may be included in the pose. This will, however, interfere with the passing from one pose to another in quick succession. The poses will then have to be given as a series of classic tableaux, the person arranging herself each time before the curtain is rung up.

Without the accessories, the poses may be melted into one another in full view of the audience, care being taken to make the transitions without losing in any degree a perfect poise of the body, and in sinuous, graceful curves of the body and limbs. This last way is difficult to do well, requiring much practice and a perfect control of all the muscles. No trace of effort should be apparent either in the transition from one pose to another or in holding the pose. Of course, the face should be in harmony with each pose.

The costume for these poses is a loose Greek robe, one that will show the curves of the form without in any way constricting its movements. Much drapery around the legs, or many skirts should be avoided. Colored lights may be used with excellent effect. A regulation white wig may be worn if desired, though it is not obligatory.









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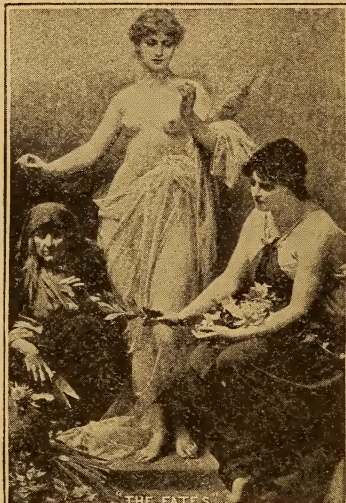
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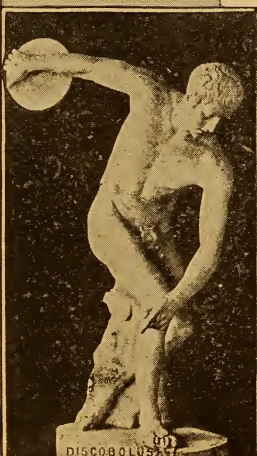
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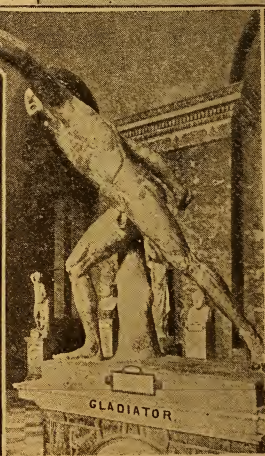
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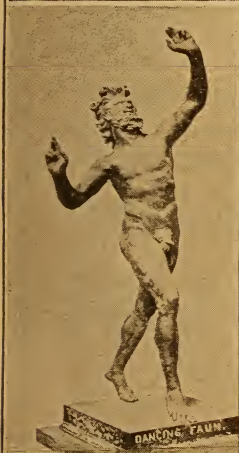
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A striking feature of the entertainment was the recitation of a synopsis of the drama "Struensee" by Miss Genevieve Stebbins. This lady is notably handsome in face and figure, full of natural grace of movement, blessed with a sweet and liquid voice, rich and soft.—*N. Y. Journal*, 1880.

Miss Thompson is the finest elocutionist of her age we have ever heard.—*N. Y. Times*, 1880.

Miss Stebbins gave the poses of statues. Her beautiful figure was just fitted to give these their highest artistic value, and as she passed with delicious grace from one to another it was a most unique and fascinating exhibition.—*N. Y. Daily Graphic*.

Miss Thompson recited selections from Browning, interpreting with rare intelligence and feeling the difficult thought and rhythm of the poet.—*N. Y. Home Journal*, April 14, 1880.

Mrs. Thompson is recognized as the favorite priestess at the Delsarte altar, and has given many public demonstrations of her art.—*N. Y. Press*.

Miss Thompson recited several poems from Browning with exquisite effect, bringing out clearly the grand word-painting of that powerful poet.—*N. Y. American Queen*.

Mrs. Genevieve Stebbins Thompson succeeded simply by the exercise of exquisite grace.—*N. Y. World*.

Miss Stebbins recited with great intelligence, grace and dramatic force.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Each of these young women stands in New York at the head of her respective branch of the art of expression. Many of the incompetent teachers of Delsartism understand the philosophy of Delsarte's principles well enough, but are wholly unable to demonstrate them. The great thing in Mrs. and Miss Thompson's favor is that they show what superb grace and delicious tone are, and as an educational influence that is worth a library of works.—*N. Y. Graphic*, March 21, 1888.

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